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**CHEMIST**, by Examination, 31, with first-class varied experience, Wholesale, Retail, and Hospital, good organiser and Manager, requires responsible position; home or abroad. "M.P.S." (253/2), Office of this Paper.

**MANAGER**; qualified; London and country experience; energetic; thoroughly reliable; competent; Photography; excellent references; married; 39; tall; abstainer. "Rad," c/o Bolton, Chemist, Winchmore Hill, London, N.

**BRANCH** Manager or Assistant; married; practical experience in Prescribing, Photography, Extracting; aged 27; total abstainer; excellent references; unqualified; Manchester. "Protargol" (249/32), Office of this Paper.

**MANAGER**.—M.P.S., of exceptional experience in high-class business, desires Management, town or country; energetic, thoroughly capable, gentlemanly appearance; highest references; aged 44; married. 250/2, Office of this Paper.

**ASSISTANT** or Branch Manager; married; aged 32; thorough knowledge of Store trade, Photography, &c; Dispenser, Prescriber, and well acquainted with veterinary medicines; unqualified. "P.", 37 Abbey Road, Brighton.

**BRANCH** Manager, Locum, or Senior; middle-aged, single, abstainer; qualified; extensive experience, and good references; Prescriber, Extractor (on Dentists' Register); disengaged 27th inst. "Chemist," 289 Albert Road, Jarroon-on-Tyne.

**BRANCH** Manager, Senior, or Dispenser to Surgeon; aged 39; height 6 ft.; married; first-class Dispensing and Photographic experience; good Counterman and Prescriber; 6½ years' highest references; unqualified; London only. "Statim," 560 Wandsworth Road, Clapham, S.W.

**QUALIFIED** middle-aged man, good appearance, excellent experience at home and abroad, is desirous of position as Manager or Senior; first-class credentials as to ability, integrity, sobriety; well up in Urinary Analysis and Prescribing, having acted as locum-tenens for medicos on several occasions. Address, Monkhouse Graham, Stokesley, Yorks.

## WHOLESALE.

**EXPERIENCED** Laboratory hand, engagement wanted. "A.", 15 Thane Villas, Holloway, N.

**TRAVELLER**, 15 years' experience, wants commission, London and suburbs, from established house. 251/28, Office of this Paper.

**WHOLESALE** or Druggists' Sundries.—Situation desired; London: varied Retail experience; married. "Assistant," 123 Saltram Crescent, Paddington.

**REPRESENTATIVE**; 23; Drug experience; London or Eastern Counties; Drugs or Sundries; salary and commission. "Statim," Wrigley, Dovercourt, Essex.

**ADVERTISER** calling upon Mineral-water Men, Herb-beer Brewers, Confectioners, wishes to Represent Essence House; part expenses and commission. "B.", 108 Knowsley Terrace, Bolton.

**ADVERTISING**.—Gentleman (aged 31), 3 years Assistant Advertisement Manager to a large London Manufacturing firm, disengaged, seeks similar position. Write, 94/45, Office of this Paper.

**GERMAN** Clerk, being an expert in the Pharmaceutical Glass and Out-fitting Business, wants situation as German, French and English correspondent; 12 months' London experience. "T." (245/7), Office of this Paper.

**TRAVELLER**, representing a good Drug-house, sound personal connection, covering a large area of ground, is open to represent a good Extract of Meat house; salary or commission. Apply, "Bristol" (261/8), Office of this Paper.

**AS** Traveller (40), for established house; any department of Drug trade; 26 years' excellent varied experience (including "road"); connection; energetic; good presence; smart salesman; satisfactory references; guarantee. "Representative" (253/17), Office of this Paper.

## London Drug Statistics.

The following statistics are compiled from information supplied by public warehouses. They relate to the receipts and deliveries of some of the leading drugs from and into the London public warehouses for the month of April, 1904, and to the stocks on April 30.

	April		Stocks		1904	
	Landed	Delivd.	1904	1903	Imprtd.	Delivd.
Aloes..... cs. &c.	46	153	734	1,195	786	956
Aniseed, star..... cs	—	—	6	9	—	—
Arrowroot..... pkgs	2 274	2,159	11,196	12,533	6,061	8,567
" Balsams" cks. &c.	9	46	696	733	122	216
Calumba..... bgs	—	16	459	1,323	—	121
Camphor..... pkgs	306	210	592	1,206	1,090	2,617
Cardamoms..... cs. &c.	1,001	492	2 375	2 229	2 455	2,214
Cinchona..... pkgs	1,524	1,325	6 281	6,250	3 87	3 052
Cochineal..... bgs	14	68	335	696	130	284
Cubeb..... "	—	20	1,187	1,285	120	105
Dragon's-blood..... cs	16	16	82	90	16	50
Galls..... pkgs	204	472	2,660	5,167	261	2,626
Gums—						
Ammoniacum..... "	—	—	10	22	—	3
Anhui..... "	150	108	498	546	554	281
Copal..... "	2 800	5,967	23,951	24,728	16,513	25,642
Arabic..... "	956	892	8,340	8,376	4,782	6,789
Asafoetida..... "	—	83	270	544	314	188
Benzoin..... "	81	183	1,394	1,809	1,089	772
Damar..... "	283	504	2,426	2,718	1,555	1,513
Galbanum..... "	—	—	3	3	—	—
Gamboge..... "	14	11	7	10	62	73
Gnatacum..... "	13	1	58	57	31	11
Kauri..... tons, net	79	194	1,093	695	771	781
Kino..... pkgs	—	4	125	160	2	12
Mastic..... "	9	1	30	19	24	7
Myrrh, E.I..... "	—	23	81	79	114	124
Olibanum..... "	506	306	1,884	1,795	2,035	889
Sandarac..... "	102	109	1,173	1,473	412	371
Tragacanth..... "	684	1,040	4,213	3,948	4,221	4,239
Ipecacuanha—						
Matto Grosso..... "	10	6	383	424	197	240
Minas..... "	—	3	106	—	2	60
Cartagena..... "	16	8	73	—	36	139
E. I..... "	—	—	11	216	—	3
Jalap..... bls	—	—	117	130	—	9
Nux Vomica..... pkgs	467	20	490	84	514	47
Oils—						
*Aniseed, star..... cs	40	1	257	779	90	34
*Cassia..... "	96	55	106	355	121	106
Castor..... pkgs	108	102	633	428	619	639
Cocoa-nut..... tons	11	66	137	173	261	464
†Quinine..... lbs	7,937	2,062	208,502	212,368	15,750	11,405
Rhubarb..... chts	76	64	223	410	196	251
Sarsaparilla..... bls	96	65	281	121	352	350
Senna..... bls. &c.	24	357	1,930	1,306	1,176	1,665
Shellac..... cs	4,640	5,450	26,472	22,292	26,306	17,181
Sticklac..... "	138	188	292	193	467	356
Turmeric..... tons	12	23	441	382	89	102
Wax, bees'..... pkgs	197	318	1,182	1,345	1,045	1,655
" Japan..... cs. &c.	150	30	487	398	385	281

\* Stocks lying at Smith's Wharf and Brewer's Quay are not included in this return.

† Includes the quantity at Red Lion, Bull, and Smith's Wharves; also the Decks.

## Coming Events.

Notices for insertion under this heading should be received by the Editor on Wednesday of each week.

### Wednesday, May 25.

Western Chemists' Association, Norfolk Square Hotel, London Street, Paddington, W., at 9 p.m. Ordinary meeting.

Public Dispensers' Association, St. Bride's Institute, Ludgate Circus, E.C., at 8 p.m. Ordinary meeting.

### Thursday, May 26.

Cambridge Pharmaceutical Association, Pharmacological Laboratory, at 9 p.m. Dr. W. E. Dixon, Downing College, will give a demonstration upon the physiological action of drugs.

### Friday, May 27.

Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W., at 9 p.m. The Prince of Monaco on "The Progress of Oceanography."



## Annual Pharmaceutical Dinner.

### LIST OF GUESTS.

The following are the names of those present at the annual dinner of the Pharmaceutical Society, held at the Hôtel Métropole on May 17 (see p. 819):

Aiken, W. Campbell	Cooper, A.	Harrington, J. F.	Massey, S. J.	Stamp, C. E.
Allen, C. B. (Vice-President)	Cooper, A. J. B.	Harrison, J.	Maw, A. Trentham	Stamp, E. R.
Anderson, G.	Cooper, H. Creemer	Harvey, Roger M.	Maw, C. Trentham	Stamp, F. U.
Anthony, D.	Cooper, Lionel	Hawkins, Dr. F. M.	Mercer, C. A.	Stevenson, Dr. T.
Arrow, J. J.	Cottle, Dr. Wyndham	Heap, J. H.	Miles, C. J.	Stevenson, H. E.
Arrowsmith, A. R.	Cross, W. G.	Heaton, J. Henniker, M.P.	Millington, S. A.	Storror, D.
Atkins, S. R. (President)	Currie, W. L.	Heighington, T.	Morson, T. P.	Surman, T. M.
Atkins, W. R.	Davies, Thos.	Heslop, T. L.	Naylor, W. A. H.	Swan, Dr. J., Wilson, F.R.S.
Attfield, Dr. J., F.R.S.	Davis, W. A.	Hickey, H.	Newsholme, G. T. W.	Symes, Dr. C.
Baiss, A.	Dixon, R. D.	Higgs, A.	O'Malley, W., M.P.	Tate, A.
Barron, R. E.	Douglas, J. Wellesley	Hill, Aubrey	Owen, J. Fenwick	Taubman, F.
Bascombe, F.	Drabble, W.	Hills, Dr. Rowland	Page, —	Thurston, J.
Bennett, R. R.	Edden, T. L.	Hills, Walter (Treasurer)	Pain, R.	Tickle, T.
Bhownaggee, Sir	Ekins, A. E. (St. Albans)	Hodgkinson, C.	Park, C. J.	Tocher, J. F.
M. M. P.P.	Fairley, T. (Society of Public Analysts)	Hodgson, C. R. (College of Preceptors)	Parsons, W.	Tomkins, W. K.
Boehm, F.	Farquhar, G.	Holden, H. E.	Pearson, G. E.	Townson, T. B.
Bolton, H. N.	Finnemore, H., B.Sc.	Holmes, E. M. (Curator)	Perkins, C.	Truman, F.
Bolton, H. N., jun.	Fisk, F. M.	Houghton, R. W.	Philp, W. J. I.	Tweedy, J. (Royal College of Surgeons)
Bourdas, Isaiah	Flack, A.	Howard, David (Institute of Chemistry)	Preston, Lieut.-Col. A. C., V.D.	Umney, C.
Bourdas, Dr. E. C.	Flux, W.	Howie, W. L.	Procter, H. R.	Umney, E. A.
Bowen, J. W. (Western Chemists' Association)	Fogarty, W. F.	Hugill, E. A.	Quarrell, W. H.	Umney, J. C.
Boyes, A.	Foster, E. D.	Hugill, J. H.	Raper, J. R.	Vasey, S. A., F.I.C.
Bradberry, C. F.	Francis, Alan	Humphrey, John	Reid, James, M.P.	Walker, H., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Brembridge, R. (Secretary)	Francis, G. Bult	Idris, T. H. W., L.C.C., (London Chemists' Association)	Ridgwell, J. B.	Want, W. P.
Bridge, H. C.	Francis, W. H.	Jennings, J. A.	Robinson, R. A., L.C.C.	Ward, J. S.
Britton, A. B. (Chemists' Assistants' Association)	Frankish, Dr. W. J.	Jones, Adpar	Robinson, R. A., jun.	Warren, W.
Carteighe, M.	Frost, S. T.	Kilpatrick, R.	Roe, G.	Watts, T. R.
Carter, R. W.	Froude, H.	Knight, G. J.	Rogers, F. A.	Wavell, G. H.
Castle, J. W.	Garsed, W.	Lansdown, G. A.	Rogerson, W. J.	Webb, E. A.
Chalmers, W.	Gerrard, A. W.	Leng, R.	Royle, H. W.	Weld, C. C.
Chaney, H. J. (Standards Department, Board of Trade)	Gilbert, C. J.	Lescher, F. Harwood	Savory, A. L.	White, Edmund
Chater, A. J.	Glazebrook, Dr. R. T. (Physical Society)	Lester, T. R.	Scupham, H.	White, G.
Chattaway, Wm.	Glyn-Jones, W. S.	Lewis, D. E.	Shannon, J.	Wiggington, A.
Church, Sir W. S., Bart. (Royal College of Physicians)	Goldby, Frank	Linstead, E.	Sharland, C.	Will, W. Watson
Clarke, R. Feaver	Goodall, F. C.	Lough, Thomas, M.P.	Sherwood, G. T.	Williams, T. R.
	Gray, J.	MacEwan, Peter	Shillcock, A.	Wilson, Harold
	Greenish, Professor H. G.	Maben, T.	Silverlock, H. T.	Wilson, Jas.
	Gregory, A. C.	Manks, J. W.	Smith, J. H.	Woolley, S. W.
	Guliver, W. F.	Martin, C.	Smith, O. W. (Baltimore, U.S.A.)	Woosnam, W. W.
	Hagon, A.	Martin, T.	Society of Apothecaries (Master)	Wretts, J. R.
	Hall, E. Marshall, K.C., M.P.		Solomou, A. H.	Wright, H. C.
			Spurway, M.	Young, J. Rymer

## Scandinavian Notes.

THE SWEDISH "APOTHECARE SOCIETETEN" are offering a travelling scholarship of 500kr. The pharmacist who wins the scholarship is to visit the St. Louis Exhibition and to study especially the Pharmaceutical Section.

THE KING AND THE LIGHT-CURE.—During their recent visit to Copenhagen, the King and Queen, accompanied by Sir Francis Laking, visited the Finsen Light Institution. His Majesty requested Sir Francis to examine the new processes of the cure with a view to introducing them to the London institutions. One of the latest improvements is that by injection of certain liquids the animal organisms can be made more sensitive to the light-rays. This property is possessed by buckwheat, and the active principle, "fluorophyll," has been isolated by Professor E. Kofoed, director of the Pharmaceutical Institute at Copenhagen.

PRIVILEGED PHARMACY AND SECRET REMEDIES.—The "Trier" Pharmacy, trading by Royal Privilege at Copenhagen, have opened their new premises on the main street, and their removal has already been injurious to the chemists of the neighbourhood. It is rather remarkable that a firm whose privilege is granted with the intention of giving the people an opportunity of getting cheap medicine should be the sole vendors of a preparation called "Vide's gout-tablets," which is advertised at a high price,

and that they should be permitted to make quack announcements. The manufacturer of the tablets—Vide, formerly a chemist—has twice been fined for infringement of the Medical Act by selling the preparation to private people. The Danish chemists do not sell this preparation without a prescription from a qualified medical man.

CHEMICAL-PRODUCTS valued at 295,000*l.* were imported into Mexico during the six months ending December, 1903, as compared with 265,000*l.* for the corresponding period of 1902.

AT GIESSEN, in Hesse, one of the municipal regulations is "Interments are only permitted after death has taken place. In all other cases a certificate signed by the Mayor is required."

EDINBURGH PHARMACY ATHLETIC CLUB.—Entries for the thirteenth annual sports close on Wednesday, May 25, with D. S. Napier, Sports Secretary, Ruby Villa, Sciennes Gardens. Events open to the trade: 300-yards flat race (apprentices), one-mile bicycle handicap, tug-of-war (six-a-side). Events confined to Club members: 220-yards handicap flat race, half-mile handicap flat race.

ARRANGEMENTS have now been completed for the jubilee year excursion of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Association on Tuesday, June 7, to Lanark, for the Falls of Clyde, and Craignethan Glen and Castle. Tickets (10*s.* 6*d.* inclusive) are obtainable from Mr. J. P. Gilmour, 312 Cathcart Road, from Mr. W. L. Currie, 223 Byres Road, from any member of the committee, or from the local wholesale drug-houses.





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#### In Supplement:

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#### A SOUND INVESTMENT.

We ask American and Canadian druggists who receive this issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST to spend an hour or two over it. They will find that the leading manufacturers and jobbers in the United Kingdom advertise in it goods which it will pay them to buy. Much is said about British export trade, but it is not generally known that one department of it has been steadily increasing during recent years, and that is the trade in chemicals and medicines. This is entirely the result of price and quality being right. As London is the centre of the drug-trade of the world, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is well placed for reporting on the drug-markets, and its weekly reports are noted for their accuracy and independence. This journal gives the cream of the drug-news of Europe and the British Empire, and has special correspondents in Canada and the United States to chronicle what is going on in drug-circles there. It gives in its pages the latest progress in pharmacy and science, and the subscription of \$2.50 secures a regular weekly supply for a year, and a copy of the *C. & D. Diary* next published, all post free. Try it for a year. Transatlantic advertisers who have goods to sell to druggists in any part of the British Empire should note that this journal is the only one in existence which is read by the majority of the trade in all parts of the Empire. All the members of nineteen Pharmaceutical Societies therein get it regularly. Write for fuller particulars to the Publisher, 42 Cannon Street, London, England.

#### Summary.

A NEW adulterant of patchouli oil has been discovered (p. 815).

MADAME CURIE has been elected a foreign member of the Chemical Society. We give her portrait on p. 810.

MR. T. H. W. IDRIS and Mr. S. R. Atkins have been elected honorary members of the Paris Pharmaceutical Society (p. 802).

THE Southwark Magistrate has fined another chemist 5s. for selling cream of tartar containing a fraction of a grain of lead per lb. (p. 827).

A MEETING is to be held on May 27 to elect a committee for promoting a testimonial from the drug-trade to Mr. Glyn-Jones (p. 836).

SHOULD a process patented in the United Kingdom be worked in it? A High Court Judge has declined to answer this in the affirmative (p. 2 & 6).

A NUMBER of the principals of Pharmacy Schools have petitioned the Privy Council to secure amendment of the last clause of the Pharmacy Bill (p. 813).

THE Patent-medicine Vendors and Drug-stores' Association want their rights as dispensers of medical prescriptions recognised under the Pharmacy Bill (p. 832).

MR. GLYN-JONES has resigned the secretaryship of the Chemists' Defence Association (Limited), and Mr. W. Johnston has been appointed to succeed him (p. 831).

MR. GIBSON and Mr. Hagon have been returned as councillors of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain in place of Mr. Allen (retired) and Mr. Corder (p. 818).

THE KETTERING CORONER has concluded his investigation of the nitric acid and mercury fatality, the jury recommending greater care in the sale of such mixtures (p. 799).

THE Council of the P.A.T.A. has declined to interfere at present with the sale of protected articles at the P.A.T.A. prices, subject to the "divi." We discuss the matter on (p. 813).

WE print an illustrated article on the St. Louis Exhibition, in which particulars are given of the inception and building of the Exhibition and a general survey of the British exhibits (p. 804).

A BELLADONNA-PLASTER case heard in Glasgow promises an important issue. A porous belladonna plaster was asked for and one of B.P. strength supplied by the chemist. It is alleged to have caused irritation: hence the action for 100l. (p. 826).

A GENERAL MEETING of the British Pharmaceutical Conference was held in London this week to consider whether the B.P.C. Formulary should or should not be sold to the Pharmaceutical Society, and it was decided to ask how much the Council of the Society will give for it (p. 806).

EXCEEDINGLY quiet conditions prevail in the drug and chemical markets, and the tendency of prices in general is in buyers' favour. Cod-liver oil has again declined, and an easier feeling prevails in tartaric acid, sassafras oil, sugar of milk, and second-hand quinine. Santonin is very firm, and an advance would not be surprising (p. 839).

THE PHARMACY BILL in the House of Commons is not to be withdrawn, and the President of the Pharmaceutical Society thinks it and the Government Bill should be referred to a Select Committee. Principals of schools have petitioned the Privy Council to see that their interests are safeguarded (p. 813).

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Pharmaceutical Society on Wednesday was a trifle tame. Only one member ventured to criticise, and he (Mr. Knight) dealt with the shortcomings of the Council, the Board of Inland Revenue, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, Mr. Glyn-Jones, and the Judges who decided the "tabloid" case (p. 816).

THE DINNER of the members of the Pharmaceutical Society and their friends at the Hôtel Métropole on Tuesday evening was well attended, and speeches were made by the President (Mr. Atkins), Mr. Lough, M.P., Sir M. M. Bohnagregge, M.P., Sir W. S. Church, Mr. John Tweedy, Dr. Wilson Swan, and Mr. David Howard. They are reported fully on p. 819, with sketch-portraits of the speakers.



## Corner for Students.

CONDUCTED BY LEONARD DOBBIN, PH.D.

Students, please note. All communications should be addressed to the Editor of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

All communications and reports must bear the names and addresses of the writers, not necessarily for publication. The reports of those who ignore this rule are liable not to be dealt with.

### QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS FOR JUNIOR STUDENTS.

A MIXTURE of not more than three salts will form the subject of the next exercise in qualitative analysis. The mixture will comprise acids and inorganic bases occurring in the British Pharmacopoeia, and is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, all its constituents are to be detected, and proof is to be given that the substances detected are the only constituents of the mixture.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture of salts (accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, not a stamp merely) will be received up to Tuesday, May 24, and the samples will be posted on the following day.

Students' reports will be received up to Saturday, June 4. Each report should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected. In this list any substance regarded as an accidental impurity should be distinguished from the essential constituents of the salts composing the mixture.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The prizes in this series of analyses will be awarded only to apprentices or assistants who are preparing for the Qualifying examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain or of Ireland, which fact *must be attested on their reports*. Others may obtain specimens of the mixture of salts, and their reports will be separately adjudicated, but they will be regarded as *hors concours*. Correspondents who do not state that they are preparing for a qualifying examination will be included in the latter list.

## New Books.

*Archives of the Middlesex Hospital*. Vol. 2: Second Report from Cancer Research Laboratories. Ed. by A. G. R. Foulerton. Roy. 8vo. 5s. net. (Macmillan.)

Ball, M. V. *Essentials of Bacteriology*. 4th ed. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. 236. 4s. net. (H. Kimpton.)

Bolas, T. *Dyes, Stains, Inks, Varnishes, Polishes, &c.* Cr. 8vo. 6d. net. (Dawbarn & W.)

*Dental Annual and Directory, 1904*. Cr. 8vo. 7s. 6d. net. (Baillière.)

Dibdin, W. J. *Recent Improvements in Methods for Bacterial Treatment of Sewage*. 8vo. 1s. net. (Sanitary Pub. Co.)

Duckworth, Lawrence. *A Précis of the English Law Affecting Landlord and Tenant*. 7 x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. 175. Limp cloth 2s. (Erfingham Wilson.)

French, H. *Medical Laboratory Methods and Tests*. 7 x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. viii+152. 3s. 6d. net. (Baillière.)

Hurst, G. H. *Textile Soaps and Oils*. 7 $\frac{3}{8}$  x 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ . Pp. 193. 5s. net. (Scott & G.)

Schmidt, L. M. *Principles and Practice of Artificial-ice Making*. 8vo. 14s. net. (Low.)

Taylor, A. J. W. *Pocket Book of Refrigeration and Ice-making*. Illus. 6 $\frac{3}{8}$  x 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ . Pp. 192. 3s. 6d. net. (Lockwood.)

*Text-book of Quantitative Chemical Analysis (A)*. Illus. by F. Julian. 8vo. 25s. net. (Gay & Bird.)

Tomes, C. S. *A Manual of Dental Anatomy, Human and Comparative*. With 236 Illus. 6th ed. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$  x 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ . Pp. 644. 12s. 6d. net. (Churchill.)

## English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

### Brevities.

The London County Council have resolved that in future their dispensers shall be designated "dispensing chemists."

Mr. H. E. Walden, chemist and druggist, has been appointed chemist to Slough Urban District Council for the ensuing year.

Owing to the representations of the Local Government Board, the Watford Board of Guardians on May 11 decided to rescind the contract with their medical officer to supply drugs to the poor, and resolved to provide the drugs and medicines themselves.

At St. Ives on May 9, Arthur John Allsop, of Lakenheath, was fined 5l. each on two separate counts charging him with selling poisoned wheat at St. Ives Market. The county analyst (Mr. J. West Knights) deposed that the parcels contained 6.055 gr. of strychnine in each.

The Hindley Urban Council have accepted the tender of the Sanitary Dry Lime Company for the supply of camphorine powder; that of the Killgerm Company (Limited) for carbolic acid, soluble cresol disinfecting-fluid, and sulphur cakes; and that of Newton, Chambers & Co. for izal.

Of thirty-two samples of cream of tartar taken by the Chief Constable of Leicestershire during the past quarter six were certified to contain lead in proportions varying from 4 gr. to  $\frac{3}{4}$  gr. per lb., whilst four others were certified to contain arsenic in quantities varying from  $\frac{1}{10}$  gr. to  $\frac{1}{13}$  gr. per lb.

At Ellesmere Petty Sessions on May 9, Mr. J. Clayton, chemist and druggist, of Ellesmere, was granted the removal of his wine-licence from his old shop in Scotland Street to new premises in Cross Street. Mr. B. Bickley, who has taken Mr. Clayton's old premises, was also granted a wine-licence.

The next examination of the British Optical Association in theoretical optology and practical sight-testing will be held in London at the Mount Vernon Hospital, Fitzroy Square, W., on Tuesday, June 7. Candidates must send in their applications, on or before June 1, to Mr. J. H. Sutcliffe (Secretary), 17 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.

A runaway horse dashed into the side window of the shop of Mr. Edward Thompson, chemist and druggist, in Woolcomber Street, Dover, on May 12, and did considerable damage. The window was wrecked, three carboys and the contents of the window were broken, and the liquid from the carboys swamped the shop. Altogether damage estimated at nearly 30l. was done.

At Preston County Court two months' extension of time has been granted to Edmund Topping, chemist's manager, Preston, in respect to the payment of balance of 143l., costs of an injunction obtained against him by Messrs. Forrest, Livesay & Co., chemists, Preston. The previous hearing of the case was reported in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of April 30 (page 710).

At the Central Criminal Court on May 16, William James Barnes (21), clerk, was sentenced to six months' hard labour for frauds in connection with postal orders. Barnes, whose portrait we gave in last week's issue (page 764), had obtained postal orders valued at 3l. 10s. 6d. from Mr. William James Green, chemist, 36 Lower Marsh, S.E., and had also obtained 5s. from Mr. F. Oliver, chemist, and Mayor of Maidstone.

An inquest was held at Hackney, on May 14, on the body of George Lewis (84), a retired manufacturing chemist, of 46 Pembury Road, Lower Clapton. Evidence was given by his son, Captain G. T. Lewis, manufacturing chemist, 124 Cazenove Road, Upper Clapton, who deposed that his father fell against a trestle on the pavement in



Mare Street and injured his shoulder. Death was due to senile decay, accelerated by the shock of a fractured shoulder-bone.

At a property sale at Mold, North Wales, on May 18, the chemist's shop at 22 High Street was sold to a Liverpool gentleman for 1,400*l*. A villa residence known as Fron Deg, Mold, was purchased by Mr. Daniel Hughes, chemist, Mold, for 995*l*.

#### Royal Institution.

At a general monthly meeting of the members held on May 9 the following were elected honorary members: Professor E. H. Amagat, Professor L. P. Cailliet, Professor J. M. Crafts, Professor E. W. Morley, Professor E. C. Pickering, Professor and Mme. Curie, Professor H. L. Le Chatelier, Professor G. Lippmann, Professor J. W. Bruhl, Professor G. H. Quincke, Professor E. Fischer, Professor F. W. G. Kohlrausch, Professor H. Landolt, Professor L. Boltzmann, Dr. H. Kamerlingh Onnes, Professor H. A. Lorentz, Dr. G. Lunge, Professor P. T. Cleve, and Professor P. Zeemann.

#### Re-plating Solutions.

A sequel to one of the accidents reported in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* of May 7 (page 727) was disclosed at Kettering on May 11, by an inquest on the body of John Herbert Reeve, aged fifteen, son of the Weldon and Corby stationmaster. Deceased had died from injuries resulting from the explosion of some nitric acid and mercury he had purchased from Boots, Cash Chemists (Limited), for the purpose of re-plating cycle handle-bars.

Mr. E. S. Waring (a director of Messrs. Boots, Limited) and Mr. O. W. Hind (of Wells & Hind, solicitors, Northampton) represented Messrs. Boots, Cash Chemists. The father of deceased having given evidence bearing out the facts as stated in our previous report, Alfred William Haynes deposed that he was an unqualified assistant in the shop of Boots (Limited) at Kettering. He supplied the deceased with nitric acid and mercury (one-penny-worth of each). The lad brought a cutting from some paper, and witness declined to put the acid and the mercury in the bottle deceased brought, but put them in a proper poison-bottle. Neither of the substances is a scheduled poison. He knew nitric acid was a dangerous substance, but he did not think there was any extra danger in mixing the two. Witness put a cork in the bottle and handed it to the lad, cautioning him to carry it carefully, because of the danger of the nitric acid. Deceased got as far as the door, when witness's attention was attracted by the cries of the boy. Witness at once went to his assistance, and found the acid all over the lad's face. He at once proceeded to fetch a doctor. Had witness read the recipe right through he would certainly not have put a cork in the bottle. Dr. L. W. Dryland, who was called in, said he found the deceased lad in Messrs. Boots' shop terribly injured about his face and eyes by the effect produced from a burning acid. He dressed the wounds and ordered removal to the hospital, where witness, together with the house surgeon, who had been constant in his attention, had visited him daily. At the request of Messrs. Boots (Limited) witness wired for a London eye-specialist, who saw the lad early on Sunday morning, and he agreed with the treatment already applied. The lad recovered fairly well from the shock, which was very great indeed, but later developed cerebral symptoms, and died. A *post-mortem* examination showed that death was really due to complications arising from the burns. In summing up, the Coroner (Mr. J. T. Parker) said a very clear account had been given by the assistant in the shop, who did all that was required, but it would have been quite as well had he read the whole of the contents of the printed recipe. It also seemed risky for newspapers to recommend mixtures which people knew were dangerous. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

#### Kentish Drugs.

Dr. Adams, public analyst for Kent, reported to the County Council on May 18 that of the 860 articles submitted for analysis during the past quarter, fifty-seven, or 6.24 per cent., were found to be adulterated. The articles included fifty-three samples of drugs, two only of

which were discovered in any way wrong. These were two samples of cream of tartar from Rochester and Sittingbourne, and they were to a trifling degree only below the pharmacopœial standard. The following is a list of the drugs obtained: Olive oil, 4 samples; cream of tartar, 9; crushed linseed, 7; spirit of camphor, 5; spirit of nitrous ether, 2; glycerin, 4; beeswax, 3; seidlitz powders, 5; citrate of magnesia, 3; liniment of camphor, 4; and one each of tincture of iodine, quinine-wine, tincture of rhubarb, castor-oil lozenges, tartaric acid, castor oil, and compound liquorice-powder.

#### Soap Specialists Dine.

Messrs. Edward Cook & Co. (Limited), of Bow, E., entertained their managing, travelling, and clerical staffs to dinner at the Holborn Restaurant on Saturday, May 14. Mr. Thos. Alex. Cook presided, and was supported by Mr. E. Miall Cook, Mr. S. Godfrey Hall, and Mr. E. Leonard Cook. Many toasts were proposed in the course of the evening, and, responding to that of the company, the Chairman congratulated those representatives who had shown increased totals for 1903 and spurred on those who had not to greater efforts. He spoke with appreciation of the efforts of the staff to assist the directors in carrying on the business, and announced that bonuses would be distributed to the members of the staff who were on fixed salaries. There were periods in the history of a manufacturing industry which might be likened to the start in the dull dawn of an Alpine climb—the work seemed heavy and cheerless; but when the sunshine of success and bright prospects, like fair views, burst upon us, although the climb might still be stiff, although collar-work was still the order of the day, yet the heart was lighter, the step more buoyant. He wished them, on behalf of his co-directors, every good wish and the happiness of working together enthusiastically to one end. In addition to speeches a splendid entertainment was given by various artists, and amongst the fare served (according to the *menu card*) were these digestive candies: "Bad debts never made bonuses." "Trust no man before thou hast tried him—and then get cash at the month." "The proof of the soap is in the washing." "A tablet in the wash is worth two in the works." "The early bird gets the first order, but the stickler gets them all the time."

#### Sheffield Notes.

Mr. F. R. Hampshire, chemist and druggist, has closed his shop at 143 Upperthorpe Road, and is offering the stock and fixtures for sale privately.

Arrangements have been made for the visitors to the British Pharmaceutical Conference in August to go over the establishments of Messrs. Joseph Rodgers & Sons (Limited), cutlery-manufacturers, Messrs. Mappin & Webb, art silversmiths and fine cutlery manufacturers, and Messrs. Walker & Hall, manufacturers of gold and silver plate, cutlery, electroplate, &c. Each of these firms is pre-eminent in its own line, and their inspection, together with the visit to the works of Messrs. Cammell, Laird & Co. (Limited), will give visitors an opportunity of covering the most important of the staple trades of the city. These fixtures complete the programme arranged by the Local Committee.

#### Birmingham Notes.

Mr. Alfred Bird, of Tudor Grange, Solihull, and of Alfred Bird & Sons, manufacturing chemists, Birmingham, has been elected President of the Shirley Institute.

The early-closing movement is going strong in Birmingham. It appears to be agreed between employer and employé that such is desirable and that now is the time.

The house built by Mr. John Barclay fetched 2,400*l*. and was purchased by Mr. Guy Pritchard, who defended successfully the last tinct. benzoin. co. case in Birmingham.

The authorities of the Edgbaston Botanical Gardens have spent 2,000*l*. on their gardens, and they are to grow *Victoria Regia* and to increase the facilities for the study of botany and horticulture. It is desirable that students should be admitted every day for the lower fee, instead of, as at present, on Mondays only.



## Fires.

A fire occurred on May 10 at the premises of Mr. P. W. Taylor, chemist and druggist, at 164 High Street, Notting Hill, W., and in trying to subdue the flames Mr. John Aldren sustained painful burns.

Considerable damage was done on May 14 to the premises of Messrs. Taylor & Son, chemists, Westborough, Scarborough, by a fire which originated in a box of straw in the cellar. The prompt arrival of the fire-brigade saved the premises, but one of the firemen was overcome by the fumes and had to be removed in a cab.

## A Sleeping-draught.

At Lower Ince, near Wigan, on May 17, the inquest was resumed on the body of Frederick James Clark (27), a colliery-drawer, whose death was at first alleged to be due to blood-poisoning following an injury. The police had been informed, however, that the deceased had obtained a sleeping-draught from Dr. Craston, of Lower Ince, and that he took it, fell asleep, and never woke again. The inquest was accordingly adjourned for an analysis of the stomach and contents and of the contents of the sleeping-draught bottle to be made. Mr. Coroner Brighthouse now intimated that the police superintendent had received from the county analyst a letter stating that a sample of medicine sent contained a much larger quantity of morphine than the prescription received from Dr. Craston indicated, and that he (the analyst) thought it would be well for the police to take possession of the doctor's stock-bottle and have its contents examined. A police-sergeant saw the doctor for that purpose, and the doctor first stated that he had sent the stock-bottle away to be analysed; and then he stated that he had sent it to Messrs. T. A. Ward & Co., wholesale druggists, Blackburn, for a fresh supply, and that he had sent it away the previous night by parcel-post. He also said the stock-bottle was a 4-oz. one, and there was only a small quantity in it. The superintendent at once made inquiries through the Blackburn police, and he found that Dr. Craston had not sent a bottle to Messrs. Ward & Co., but that he had called on the afternoon of the day on which he stated that he had despatched the bottle, and saw Mr. Thomas A. Ward, a member of the firm. After a casual conversation Dr. Craston asked to be supplied with a solution of 2 oz. of morphine, as he had quite run out of stock. He brought no bottle with him, and Mr. Ward supplied him with the morphine in a small stoppered bottle. The Coroner then read the certificate of analysis of Mr. W. Collingwood Williams, which showed that he obtained from the stomach of the deceased nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr. of morphine, and from the liver and kidneys about  $\frac{1}{15}$  gr. of morphine. Assuming that the liver and kidneys together weighed 60 oz., the quantity of morphine found would represent 2 gr. in the whole of those organs, which was double the ordinary fatal dose. In the bottle which had contained the medicine he found  $\frac{1}{4}$  dr. of liquid which contained 1.8 per cent. of morphine hydrochloride. One tablespoonful of such a mixture would contain nearly 4 gr. of morphine hydrochloride. The inquest was again adjourned.

## Cricket.

On a wicket that was all in favour of the bowlers, the Nottingham Chemists, on May 12, defeated the Nottingham Banks by five runs.

The Cardiff Chemists' Assistants played their first match on May 11, in the Cardiff Arms Park, against the Hayes Eleven. The Chemists, batting first, scored 80, Barrington Sparrow (vice-captain) 35, B. Reynolds 11, and D. Morgan (captain) 10, being the top scorers. The Hayes innings totalled 123, thus defeating the Chemists by 43 runs. The chief feature of the Chemists' bowling was the "hat trick" by D. Morgan.

## The Week's Poisonings.

Two of the eight deaths by poisons that have taken place since our last record were misadventures. Dr. G. S. Walton, formerly a medical missionary in China, but recently preaching at Sutton, Surrey, had been taking morphine to relieve a severe attack of influenza, but over-dosed himself with fatal results. At Canning Town a

child one year and eight months old picked up in a garden a bottle containing some carbolic acid. The child drank some of the contents and died. Mrs. Annie Hopkins committed suicide with carbolic acid at Maidstone, and Laura Moore, of Wednesbury, poisoned herself with the same still easily acquired poison. In a Whitechapel restaurant the waiter's attention was called to a man who was using "half a basin of sugar" in his cup of tea. The man (Moses Knibbs) was turned out and shortly afterwards was found dead on a doorstep in the neighbourhood. The teacup had also contained oxalic acid.—Richard Gordon, a sailor, died at Seaham Harbour from the effects of laudanum-poisoning. Evidence was adduced at the inquest that deceased was depressed at losing his ship, and the Coroner thought there should be greater restrictions on the sale of laudanum.—Alexander Lowe, a clerk employed by the Nottingham Electroplating Company, poisoned himself with solution of cyanide of potassium.—At an inquest held at Bradford, on May 13, on the body of Edward Lakeman Suddick, a Leeds stationer, Arthur Ambler, chemist and druggist, manager for Messrs. Savage, chemists, in Legrams Lane, stated that he knew the deceased well, and had seen him a few nights before his death. Deceased said he had a friend who wanted some dogs destroyed, and he promised to go to his shop for the poison. Deceased called subsequently and got  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of prussic acid, signing the book and taking the receipt in the usual way. In answer to the Coroner, witness stated that not long ago he refused to sell an elderly man some poison, and afterwards warned another shopkeeper and also the relatives about the man's condition. The Coroner and Mr. Bowman complimented Mr. Ambler on the methods he adopted. Mr. Ambler had complied with the regulations, and had taken all the necessary precautions. Suicide from prussic acid poisoning was the verdict.

## Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

## Personal.

Mr. W. Dowling, pharmaceutical chemist, has resigned the position of dispenser to the Tralee Board of Guardians.

Mr. John Mortimer, of the firm of Mortimer & Co., druggists, William Street, Londonderry, has been unanimously elected a member of the Londonderry Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Henry Conyngham, M.P.S.I., of Dublin, attended the meeting at the Mansion House in London on Wednesday to make preliminary arrangements in regard to the Irish Exhibition to be held at Pembroke, Dublin, in 1906. Mr. Conyngham is Chairman of the Pembroke committee and speaks enthusiastically of the prospects of the exhibition.

## Tender Accepted.

The Tipperary Board of Guardians have accepted the tender of Messrs. John Clarke & Co. (Limited), Dublin, for the supply of medical and surgical requisites, at 19½ per cent. discount off the standard list.

## Photographic Society of Ireland.

The annual exhibition of artistic photography and lantern-slides of the above Society was opened on Tuesday, May 12, in the Leinster Hall, Molesworth Street, Dublin. The exhibition this year is well up to, if not over, the standard of former years' exhibitions. There are specimens of bromide, carbon, and gum process photography.

## Analysts Differ.

Recently the drug-analyst to the Banbridge Board of Guardians certified that certain drugs which had been sent him for analysis were not up to the standard. The contractors (Messrs. Ben. Clarke & Co., Belfast) were confident that there must have been some misapprehension, and they forwarded samples of the same drugs to Mr. Barklie, analyst, who now certifies that he found them of good quality and up to the standard. Messrs. Clarke



& Co. communicated this fact to the Guardians, who, in turn, have forwarded the entire correspondence to the L.G.B.

#### The Empties Question.

The Local Government Board now definitely fix the responsibility for the removal of empties on the dispensary medical officers and porters, but the contractors are to bear the expense. This decision was conveyed in an order of the Board of April, 1899, a copy of which has now been sent to the Stokestown and other Boards of Guardians where the medical officers were refusing to give facilities regarding the removal of empties. Then the doctors stated that it rested with the contractors to make arrangements for the removal of the packages, but when the matter came up at the Stokestown Board meeting a few days ago the Guardians characterised the attitude of the doctors as strange, and expressed the opinion that the contractors were doing all that was reasonable in offering to pay the expenses of removal.

## Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

#### Contract.

Mr. Arthur McLaren, chemist, Camelon, Falkirk, has received the contract for the supply of drugs to the Camelon Hospital, under the Eastern District Committee of the Stirling County Council, for a year.

#### A Chess-expert.

A chess-class for beginners has been started by the Falkirk club, and Mr. John W. Bennie, chemist, Polmont Station, has been appointed Hon. Secretary of the class. He will act as a sort of guide, philosopher, and friend to the learners.

#### The S.D.D. Shops.

The auction sales of the stocks and fittings belonging to the Scottish Drug Depot in their eight shops in Edinburgh and Leith have now been concluded, but the bulk of the drugs was bought privately by Innans (Limited). Of the eight shops only three are to be continued as druggists' businesses. As already stated, Mr. Davidson, chemist and druggist, the late manager of the Scottish Drug Depot, has taken the Earl Grey Street shop; Mr. D. F. Macdonald, chemist and druggist, Abbey Hill, is to carry on the business in the Raeburn Place shop as a branch; and Innans (Limited) are to open the shop at 16 Nicolson Street in a few days.

#### Glasgow Notes.

The display of photographic goods in chemists' windows is more lavish than ever.

The class conducted by Mr. Sutcliffe, of the British Optical Association, for instruction in optometry is to resume its meetings in the second week of June.

The Cathcart Road chemists have agreed to close on week-days, except Saturday, at 9 P.M., and on Sundays at 8 P.M. from June to October. In the district this is considered early closing.

The gallant company of local golfing chemists is steadily on the increase. Bowls have also their votaries, and in many a back shop the Indian clubs are lustily swung. It is all for the cult, too much neglected, of *mens sana in corpore sano*.

The oldest local pharmaceutical chemist surviving in Glasgow is Mr. John Currie, Bath Street, now retired from business, who passed in 1853. His namesake, Mr. J. Currie, Bridge Street, still hale and active, got the Major certificate in 1865.

The ancient "apothecaries' halls" of St. Mungo's city are fast disappearing. The venerable shop in Stockwell Street, which has been a temple of Æsculapius time out of mind, is now vacant, and is never likely again to send

forth the red beam of solace and succour upon a weary world.

Quite a number of local chemists have had demands for nitric acid and mercury to make bicycle handle-bar plating solution, but in no case has the demand been supplied.

The Secretary of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Association sends us a copy of the official Guide and Time-table for the Association's excursion to Lanark on June 7. The Guide, which is in booklet form and very neatly got up, contains two illustrations—one of Bonnington Falls and the other of Tillietudlem Castle—and a concise description of the principal objects of interest *en route*. It is quite appetising.

#### Dundee Notes.

Ex-Lord Provost Hunter, who welcomed the B.P.C. to Dundee in 1902, was on Wednesday presented with his portrait and a gift of jewellery for Mrs. Hunter, in acknowledgment of their services to the community. Forfarshire chemists subscribed from the surplus funds of the Conference, and the Hon. Secretary was, in the name of the Association, invited to be present at the ceremony in the Albert Art Gallery.

The claim for damage by fire to the stock and fittings of Mr. Greenhill, chemist, Overgate, Dundee, has been promptly settled by the fire-insurance companies involved. Mr. James Russell acted as valuator for Mr. Greenhill, and his estimate of 467*l.* was accepted by the assessor for the companies. Mr. Greenhill's stock included a large quantity of tartaric acid and fruit-essences used in making drinks. There were several cases of solazzi and other black sugars used in making the popular "Carramon" cough-mixture, also Winchester quarts of chloroform and ether.

## French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

DEATH OF A SCIENTIST.—Another French scientist of note, M. Marey, died in Paris on Sunday last. He was principally known as the inventor of special apparatus for registering the contractions of the heart, the pulse, and the action of the respiratory organs and muscles. He made also a number of interesting researches regarding the flight of birds and the movements of animals.

A FAMOUS STREET.—A correspondent writes from Nantes: "I send you a new illustrated postcard, one of a series just published in connection with the Exhibition here. It represents the rue d'Orleans, the headquarters of the pharmaceutical trade in Nantes—I had almost said in Brittany, for these big rival (and, I regret to add, cutting)



drug-stores cater for all the hinterland of this western peninsula. The figure in the margin is supposed to be a pharmacist, whose new serum, special perfumes, and general stock of medicaments are characteristic of this street. One inscription, in letters a foot long, twice repeated, runs thus: "Limite extrême de Bon Marché pour vendre bon" ("The cheapest prices consistent with a good article").



**M. BECQUEREL ON RADIUM.**—On Thursday of last week M. Becquerel gave a popular lecture on radium in the amphitheatre of the Paris Museum of Natural History. Additional interest was attached to it owing to the fact that the eminent lecturer made those researches at the Museum which led Madame Curie to the discovery of the extraordinary substance which has created so great a sensation. There were more than two thousand persons present, and the audience included M. Loubet, President of the Republic, M. Chaumié, Minister of Public Instruction, and other notabilities. M. Becquerel carried out his experiments with 30 mgms. of radium; they were all successful, except those which require perfectly dry air. These, the lecturer explained, were only executed as a matter of form. After the conference M. Loubet and his suite spent some time with M. Becquerel in the laboratories.

**PARIS SOCIETY OF PHARMACY.**—At the meeting of this Society for the current month it was announced that a former member, M. Leroy, had bequeathed a sum of 10,000f. (400l.) to the Society, as well as a second sum of a similar amount subject to a life-interest. This is the second legacy left to the Society within a few months. Mr. S. R. Atkins, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and Mr. T. H. W. Idris, President of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, were unanimously elected foreign corresponding members of the Society, and the General Secretary, Professor Bourquelot, made an appreciative reference to the presence of these two gentlemen on the occasion of the celebration of the Centenary of the Paris Society of Pharmacy last October. The British Pharmaceutical Press and, he added, especially *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, had displayed great courtesy in connection with that gathering. Messrs. Wood and Kraemer of Philadelphia and Reyes of Buenos Ayres were also named foreign corresponding members.

**HYPNOTIC PRESCRIBING.**—A Paris doctor who found patients scarce hit upon the idea of employing the services of a somnambulist for diagnosing maladies and for prescribing the desired pharmaceutical remedies. It was of course stepping flat-footed into the domain of quackery, but it brought ample business where the approved ethics of the profession had failed. All went well until the local Doctors' Syndicate got wind of the affair, and then they prosecuted their wayward brother. His defence was that he had, before everything, sought for light and truth, and what physician could always hope to diagnose his cases aright? The defendant thought he could find inspiration through the mind of a person lost in hypnotic sleep. He pretended to have found this in a certain measure from his medium, and he insisted that he had never forgotten his duties and responsibilities as a physician. The Judge did not accept this view, but found the defendant guilty of illegal practice of medicine, and ordered him to pay 200f. damages to the Doctors' Syndicate besides 200f. fine.

**LA TOURAINE** is one of those districts in France where the Anglo-American tourist is much in evidence, though insufficient perhaps to keep up an exclusively English pharmacy. I noticed, when at Tours recently, a couple of shops with English inscriptions, but the lack of window-display emphasised their French ownership. One of these, in a capital site nearly opposite the railway station, the owner has taken a hint—probably from the *C. & D.*—and very conspicuously advertises optical business. "Spectacles prepared to oculists' prescriptions," and so on. The English residents at Tours are much less numerous than they were some years ago, but they are still sufficient to warrant an English church being maintained there. I was told there was at one time quite an English colony at Blois, which is also charmingly situated in the Touraine district, but that it is now likewise much less numerous. The class of people who used to come here now go to the Montreux district of Switzerland. Needless to say photographic goods are a leading line in the "Garden of France," as the Touraine district is called, and many pharmacists display French, English, and American articles of this class.

DURING 1903, bismuth ore, valued at 2,523l. was obtained, chiefly from the Biggenden mine in Queensland.

## South African News.

(From our own Correspondents.)

*Note.*—*THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* is regularly supplied by order to all the members of all the Pharmaceutical Societies in British South Africa, viz.:

SOUTH AFRICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF CAPE COLONY.

NATAL PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

TRANSVAAL PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

RHODESIA PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

NORTHERN DISTRICT CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

### Transvaal.

A CASE that has excited considerable interest in Johannesburg was a charge against Dr. Abelheim of contravening the Public Health regulations by, "while being in charge of Peter Patrinousky," who was at the time suffering from plague, "putting the said Patrinousky out into the public thoroughfare." From the evidence (the hearing of which occupied two days) it transpired that Dr. Abelheim had consulting-rooms at the establishment of Mr. Wernikoff, chemist, at the corner of Sauer Street and Commissioner Street. One day the man Patrinousky came in to consult Dr. Abelheim, who suspected plague. He telephoned the special plague inspector of the district, who told him over the telephone to detain the patient in the shop until the ambulance arrived to take the man to hospital. This the doctor declined to do, saying he could not keep the man any longer in the consulting-room, and the patient was turned out of the shop into the street. After considerable medical evidence had been given on both sides, Mr. Wernikoff and his assistant, Meyer Lediker, contributed their quota. Mr. Wernikoff said that when he found plague was suspected he sprayed the man and his friend with formalin solution and asked the doctor to send the man out of the shop. Dr. Sheridan, a special plague officer, was in the shop at the time examining the man in company with Dr. Abelheim and he (Dr. Sheridan) did not object to the man being asked to stand outside. Dr. Abelheim ably conducted his own defence, and in the end the Magistrate said the case had not been proved, and all reasonable precaution had been taken by the defendant to prevent any ill accruing from the case. He accordingly found Dr. Abelheim not guilty, and discharged him.

### Natal.

FOR some time past complaints have been made regarding the strength of the various compounds sold under the title of "hop-beer," and the Durban Corporation officials have been taking samples from the sellers with the result that no fewer than thirty-one persons have been charged with supplying the compound containing an excess of proof spirit. In some instances the strength was as much as 6 per cent.

It is the intention of the Natal Government this Session to introduce a Bill dealing with plant-diseases. The Bill is a fairly long one, but its main effect is to prevent the introduction of disease and to place restrictions on nurserymen and others to prevent the spread of pests and diseases. There is an interesting clause dealing with plant-fumigation, which requires nurserymen to have properly fitted chambers for fumigating with hydrocyanic-acid gas. There are clauses dealing with quarantine, compensation, contraventions, &c. Attached to the Bill is the following schedule of pests and diseases:—Insect-pests: Codlin moth (*Carpocapsa pomonella*), San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus*), pearl slug (*Selandria cerasi*), fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*), apple mussel-scale (*Mytilapsis pomorum*), orange mussel-scale (*Chionaspis citri*). Plant-diseases: Orange yellows and peach rosette, crown gall, fusicladium of the apple, potato scab, potato-gall worm, orange parlatorium (*Parlatoria ziziphus* and *Parlatoria Pergandei*). Plant and fruit growers in Natal have many pests to contend against, so that the new regulations will be heartily welcomed.



## Trade Notes.

"TABLOID" OPTHALMIC DIONIN is Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s latest product. Each contains 5 mgms. of ethyl-morphine hydrochloride, and they are put up in tubes of twenty-five.

MR. VINCENT WOOD, manufacturer of surgical appliances, Victoria House, Albion Place, Blackfriars Bridge, S.E., has issued a new price-list, and will send a copy to any subscriber on application.

"ARMOUR'S FORMULARY."—The ninth edition of this useful selection of recipes for compounding various medicinal preparations from Armour's digestive products has just been issued by Messrs. Armour & Co. (Limited), 46A Holborn Viaduct, E.C., who will supply copies on application.

PHOTOGRAPHIC LIST.—Messrs. Oldfield, Pattinson & Co., 17 Todd Street, Manchester, send us a copy of their photographic catalogue for 1904. It is a nicely produced list of 156 pages, and is adapted for showing to customers, a separate discount-key being supplied. Chemists are supplied with a copy of the catalogue on request.

MESSRS. EVANS, GADD & CO. (LIMITED), Fox Street, Exeter, send us samples of two of their newly introduced preparations—linctus codeine and glycerol heroin hydrochloride co.—which are nicely flavoured and suitable for putting up as proprietary cough-mixtures. The company are offering to send samples to any chemist who applies.

WINDOW-DRESSING COMPETITION.—In the window-dressing competition instituted by Messrs. Stephen Smith & Co. (Limited), in connection with Hall's Wine, the fifth prize of 3*l.* 3*s.* has been awarded to Messrs. Litherland & Co., chemists, Wigan, and the dresser (Mr. H. Reid) gets 10*s.* 6*d.* Two-guinea prizes have also been obtained by Messrs. H. C. Edwards, chemists, Hastings, and Mason & Co. (Limited), South Shields.

LYNCH'S DOG-MIXTURE.—Messrs. Lynch & Co. (Limited), Silver Street, Falcon Square, E.C., inform us that they no longer put up dog-mixture for Messrs. Benbow & Co., and that it is their intention in future to put up dog-mixture as Lynch's. A pamphlet they enclose shows that Lynch's dog-mixture has found favour with those in a position to judge of its merits. In addition to the regular 25 per cent. discount on prices quoted for the dog-mixture, Messrs. Lynch intimate that they will allow an additional 25 per cent. off on all orders placed before July 31.

EXPORT LIST.—Messrs. C. J. Hewlett & Son, 35-42 Charlotte Street, London, E.C., have just issued a new export surgical-instrument and druggists' sundries list. The catalogue is 12 by 9 inches in size, and runs to 150 pages. The various apparatus are illustrated on the opposite page to that on which the description and price occur, thus being easy of reference. Besides analytical, bacteriological, and radiographic apparatus, a representative selection of surgical, optical, and photographic goods is given. Radium and the apparatus for applying it are also quoted. The catalogue is artistically produced, and the arrangement shows intimate knowledge of the matters dealt with.

CARBOLIC TOOTH-POWDER.—Messrs. T. Christy & Co., Old Swan Lane, E.C., have for some time been selling an agreeable carbolie tooth-powder, pink tinted and perfectly impalpable. It is packed in artistic green-enamelled tins, with a label originally designed by themselves; the whole get-up, in fact, is original to them. We received the other day a tin of carbolie tooth-powder which externally seemed to be Messrs. Christy's, but on examining it we found it full of needle-shaped crystals of carbolie acid, some of them about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch long. We then found on comparing the tins that the wretchedly bad sample was in an imitation of Messrs. Christy's tin, there being slight differences in the imprint which sufficed to distinguish them. Messrs. T. Christy & Co. inform us that the matter has come under their notice, and, while regretting it, they have no remedy, and have been unable to trace the origin of the imitation

article. We take it to be an indication of the keen competition which is ruining the trade, but it is hard that the reputation of a good article should be threatened in this manner.

THE R. E. P. BOOK.—A supplement to this useful domestic work has been issued by Messrs. Elliman, Sons & Co., Slough, and copies to slip into the book can be obtained on application to them. The supplement deals chiefly with pneumonia, and as it gives two prescriptions which may be called for we quote them as given:

For an adult:

Tinct. nucis vomice	...	...	5 drops
Tinct. cinchon. co.	...	...	1 teaspoonful
Spt. chloroformi	...	...	10 drops
Carbonate of ammonium	...	...	3 gr.
Water	...	...	add to 1 oz.

To be given every four hours.

For a child of four years:

Tinct. nucis vomice	...	...	1 drop
Tinct. belladonnæ	...	...	2 drops
Spt. ammon. arom.	...	...	3 drops
Glycerini	...	...	10 drops
Water	...	...	add 1 teaspoonful

To be given every four hours.

WE give here a portrait of Mr. A. White, who has recently joined the representative staff of Messrs. F

Newbery & Sons, 27 and 28 Charterhouse Square, E.C. Mr. White has been forty years in the service of Messrs. Tidman & Son (Limited), and will now represent Messrs. Newbery on his various journeys, carrying with him a complete set of samples of druggists' sundries, perfumery, photographic goods, &c. We have lately been favoured by Mr. White's principals with some references to advertisements of proprietary medicines, which throw some light on the practice of the trade when medicine stamp-duty was first imposed. We quote one from the "London Chronicle" of September 13-15, 1787, and hope to give others later:



MEDICINE ACT.—Mr. Newbery, at the East end of St. Paul's, No. 45, five Doors from the Corner of Cheapside, Proprietor of Dr. James's, and many other valuable medicines, informs the Public, that, notwithstanding the addition of the stamp duties imposed by this Act, the retail price of Dr. James's Powder will be continued at the old rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* a packet. It will also be sold in future at 1*l.* 4*s.* per dozen; or the quantity of a dozen packets may be had in one bottle for 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* duty included. The retail prices of his medicines (with the duty) are now as follows; but those who purchase half a dozen or more, at a time, will be allowed the stamps gratis: [Then follow quotations.]

N.B.—As many persons mistake Mr. Newbery's house, particularly servants and messengers, all purchasers are requested to be careful in applying or directing to him as above, and as a further distinction to observe, that there is a bust of Dr. James and these words against the front of the house, viz. "Only Warehouse for Dr. James's Powder."

INSPECTION OF ITALIAN PHARMACIES.—An old pharmacist of Rome complains to the "Bollettino Chimico Farmaceutico" that the official inspection of pharmacies in Rome is taking place, the inspector being a provincial doctor who does not understand the conditions of the official Pharmacopœia, which only requires pharmacists to keep in stock medicines marked with an asterisk. The simple-minded provincial doctor invariably inquires for "Pearson's Liqueur," and failing its production he carefully notifies the fact as though its lack were a grave irregularity. It is reported that 50 per cent. of Rome pharmacies "do not conform with the law."



## St. Louis Exhibition.

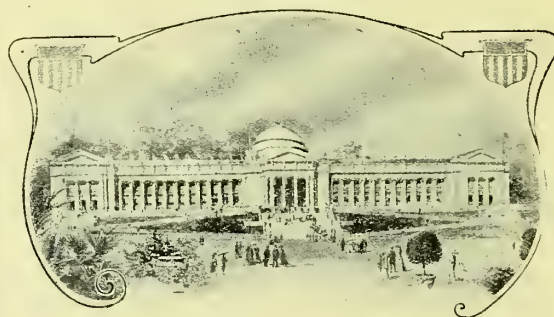
ON May 31, 1900, the Congress of the United States of America passed "An Act to provide for celebrating the one-hundredth anniversary of the purchase of the Louisiana Territory by the United States by holding an international exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures and the products of the soil, mine, forest and sea, in the city of Saint Louis, in the State of Missouri." The United States Government has backed this up with \$6,308,000. St. Louis itself added \$10,000,000, and the total American votes amount to over \$25,000,000, which is more money than that of the Louisiana purchase. The best way to show what that purchase was is to give a map of the country, showing the area involved from the Gulf of Mexico to the borders of Canada, with rich crusts



of territory on either side, to the Pacific on the west and Atlantic on the east. It was in the last year of the eighteenth century that French emigrants first successfully established themselves on the banks of the Mississippi, and the settlement had a precarious history until 1767, when France ceded the territory west of the river to Spain and east of it to Great Britain. The latter lost her grip finally in 1783, but Spain kept hold of her part until 1800, when she ceded it again to France. Three years later the young American Republic seeking expansion westwards, bought the Louisiana territory from Napoleon for sixty million francs, agreeing also to pay French citizens \$3,750,000 which their own country owed them. Robert R. Livingston, United States Minister to France, and James Monroe, afterwards President of the United States and author of the "Monroe Doctrine," conducted the negotiations. The treaty was signed at Paris on April 30, 1803. The formal transfer of the Territory was made at New Orleans on December 20 of the same year, and for Upper Louisiana at St. Louis, on March 10, 1804. Reckoning the purchase money at \$15,000,000, we note that U.S.A. and the Governments of the world are now spending twice as much to celebrate the event from April until November 30.

The Exposition gives an opportunity for comparison with the World's Fairs which have been held since the first one was inaugurated in Hyde Park, London, in 1851. It covered twenty-one acres: the St. Louis one covers 1,240 acres. A gentleman who drove through the latter not long before it was opened on April 30, and who has a clear recollection of the immensity of the Chicago Exposition in 1893 (which covered 200 acres), tells us that the grandeur of the scene and the magnificence of the buildings give one the impression of a new creation.

The unparalleled extent of the operations involved in preparing the "Wilderness" in which the Exposition is located, had work enough for all the years that have gone since Congress authorised the venture, yet to that have been added architectural creations novel in size and in methods of construction. Variety of architecture is inevitable in such matters, since the delegation of the work brings many schools of this art into the field, and the designers had "carte blanche" to produce a beautiful effect by the use of any architectural device that ever gladdened



U.S. GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

human eyes, from the pediment and peristyle of the Parthenon to the minaret and dome of the Taj Mahal." Thus the United States Government Building, which we have selected for illustration, is one of the most modest of the palaces, and takes the form of a big flat dome, an Ionic colonnade, and a classic pediment lifted in the air by a caryatid attic.

After the plans for the Exposition had been somewhat developed, it was found that the space was inadequate. The Washington University of St. Louis had purchased a large tract of land west of the Exposition grounds and had begun the erection of the quadrangles which are to constitute one of the finest universities in the world.

The Exposition authorities were able to lease the University tract for the period of the Exposition, and the completed buildings at once were utilised for administration purposes. There the brain of the organism quickly formulated the scheme of the Exposition—that is, the departments which were to illustrate the world's work in art, education, industry, and all the sciences which go to make up the complement of present-day knowledge. Comprehensive classification is, perhaps, the most striking feature of this Exposition; but the American way of putting it is this:

It constitutes "a complete encyclopædia of society, containing in highly specialised array a thorough collection of society's words and work. It presents a sequential synopsis of man's development, or rather of the developments that have marked man's progress."

The rest of the world was somewhat less eager than St. Louis about the Exposition—indeed, it was not until April of last year that King Edward VII. appointed a Commission for the United Kingdom, with the Prince of Wales as President. The grant (30,000*l.*) made by Parliament then enabled the Commission to be very liberal to exhibitors, who have been at little expense saving that of providing the articles for exhibition, for the Commission pays for carriage there and back, the showcases, and attendance.

The amount of space occupied by Great Britain in the various Exhibiton buildings is as follows:

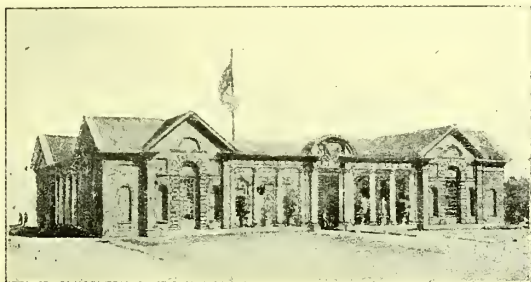
	Superficial feet.
Education and Social Economy ... ..	7,310
Art ... ..	20,872
Liberal Arts ... ..	35,500
Manufactures ... ..	53,000
Electricity ... ..	5,960
Transportation ... ..	35,500
Agriculture ... ..	20,400
Horticulture ... ..	500
Forestry, Fish and Game ... ..	3,900
Mines and Metallurgy ... ..	11,700
Physical Culture ... ..	1,000
Space in Grounds ... ..	8,000

The administrative British quarters in the grounds are a reproduction of the orangery at Kensington Palace.

First amongst British exhibits is a selection of the Jubilee presents of Queen Victoria and other Royal presents, selected and arranged by Professor W. R. Dunstan, director of the Imperial Institute, and Sir C. P. Clarke, director of the Victoria and Albert Museum. The exhibit



in the department of Education comes next, and is fully representative of the educational efforts in this country; scientific societies, as well as schools, colleges, and universities, contributing. Art is another rich department—our leading painters and sculptors being represented; then come the Liberal Arts, in which the exhibits pertaining to chemistry and pharmacy are classified. The photography group is particularly rich in photographs of scientific



THE BRITISH PAVILION.

objects, and Sir Benjamin Stone, M.P., contributes 300 of his history photographs, which form one of the most intensely interesting features of the whole Exposition. In the instruments of precision group are exhibits by Newton & Co. (optical lanterns), John J. Griffin & Sons (Limited) (Harcourt's chloroform inhaler), the Cambridge Scientific Instrument Company and Aitchison & Co. (binoculars). We mentioned last month who are the exhibitors in the group of chemical and pharmaceutical arts, and will later deal with them individually after examination on the spot. Meanwhile we paraphrase what the select committee of the group say:

In chemical industry Great Britain has in the past been a pioneer among nations . . . and forty years ago occupied the foremost position in respect of it . . . The more recent achievements of Germany in the field of synthetic carbon chemistry have perhaps not unnaturally led to a widespread popular belief that, as regards industrial chemistry generally, Germany now occupies the predominant position. The general public has, however, scarcely been in a position to judge . . . when the widespread character of the British exhibits, and the value and output of the various products are considered, we can but arrive at the conclusion that synthetic organic chemistry, though a vastly important industry, constitutes but a small fraction of the whole. This being conceded, it becomes manifest that, notwithstanding the keenest competition, Great Britain still holds her own in the chemical industries of the world.

The Committee say nothing about pharmacy except that "a collection of antiquities relating to pharmacy and chemistry has been brought together from all parts of England, and constitutes a display probably unique. The ancient mortars will be found remarkable in respect of their artistic embellishment, and contrast strangely with the plain and workmanlike patterns of to-day." The collection as regards pharmacy is a splendid compliment to *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, for the objects, with a few exceptions, have been described and illustrated in these pages.

The department of Manufactures includes exhibits by the Aberdeen Comb-works Company (Limited) and Doulton & Co. (Limited). The Electrical exhibits include a series of four pieces by F. Darton & Co. (radiographic apparatus, dynamos and electric motors). Elsewhere are exhibits by Joseph Edmunds, the Broxburn Oil Company, the Fullers' Earth Union, and the Surrey Fullers' Earth Company (Limited). There is only one exhibit of aerated waters, as compared with about a dozen at Chicago, and this by a Belfast company. Also only one Irish house connected with the drug-trade is exhibiting in the Pharmaceutical group—viz., Messrs. Hoyte & Co., Dublin, who exhibit in the Irish Section.

On the whole, this country has nothing to be ashamed of in her exhibits; but Germany and France have each spent twice as much money on their shows, while in regard to

modern industrial methods the United States naturally affords material for weeks of study.

An effective display is made by the National Cash-register Company, of Dayton, Ohio. There are four exhibits in various buildings, altogether comprising a total of 2,290 square feet of floor-space. All the booths are finished with an old-ivory effect on the exterior, the interior being of quartered oak and with green hangings. The Liberal Arts exhibit includes six mechanically operating registers, and around the booth in antique bronze stands are 166 coloured transparencies showing the development of the business, the various departments at the Dayton factory, and places where the registers are used. Electrically equipped registers are displayed for the first time in the Electricity building. Besides the "set" exhibits there are 600 registers in use in the Exhibition, for the National is the official register for use by concessionaires.

## Mexican Notes.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CITY OF MEXICO, April 16.

**SOCIEDAD FARMACEUTICA MEXICANA.**—The thirty-third anniversary of this Society was celebrated, with appropriate ceremonies and festivities, in this city last week. An elegant banquet was served to seventy-five members of the organisation in the great hall of the Maison Dorée. Toasts and speeches, abounding in wit and humour which druggists only are able to compound, were enjoyed far into the night. The emblems of the profession adorned every part of the tastefully laid-out dining-hall. Invitations were distributed among the members of the Society, the druggists of the city, physicians, and newspaper-men. Last evening, at the regular meeting of the organisation, Professor Juan B. Calderon read a paper on the preparation of laudanum, Professor Luiz Verez following with an able discourse on commercial quinine.

**FINE VARNISH.**—There are many applications in the industrial arts in Mexico which are carried on exclusively by Indians, the secrets of which remain with them. The ingenuity which these untutored people display in the miniature casting of figures and ornaments of all descriptions, representing every class of people, in native or foreign apparel, animals, and innumerable other objects, is surprising through their symmetrical proportions and exactness of detail. But this is deft handiwork and can be understood. It is different, however, when an examination is made of the various fine colours and varnishes with which these objects are so artistically painted. The scientific investigator will be astonished to learn that every shade is prepared by processes known only to the Indians, many of these being of exquisite blend and colour. The crude materials are obtained by the Indians from native pigments, plants, and trees, the methods of preparing and extracting them being also unknown except to the Indians. The durability, gloss, and preserving properties of the varnish made by Mexican Indians surpass anything known to modern science, the glaze being impervious to climatic conditions and lasting unimpaired through the ages. Vain efforts have been repeatedly made to get at the root of this knowledge for the benefit of the industrial world.

**CONDITIONS PRECEDENT.**—New York State has at last secured the enactment of the "Pre-requisite Law" for which she has been striving for years. This Act makes it necessary for every candidate to be graduated in pharmacy before he can be examined by the State Board. The success of the measure is one of the most important events of recent history in the drug-trade, and means the beginning of a higher degree of educational proficiency. That other States will do as New York has done seems more than likely.



## British Pharmaceutical Conference.

### SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING.

A MEETING was held at 16 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., on Tuesday, May 17, at 4 p.m. It had been arranged to hold the meeting in the lecture-room of No. 17, but owing to the comparatively small attendance it was held in the Council-chamber. The chair was occupied by Mr. T. W. H. Idris, J.P., F.C.S. (President), and there were also present Dr. John Attfield, F.R.S., Mr. G. D. Beggs, Mr. F. C. J. Bird, Mr. W. L. Currie, Mr. Walter Hills, Mr. E. M. Holmes, Mr. John Humphrey, Mr. Thomas Mahen, Mr. Peter MacEwan, Mr. W. A. H. Naylor, Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme, Mr. F. Ransom, Mr. R. A. Robinson, sen., Mr. R. A. Robinson, jun., Dr. Charles Symes, Mr. J. C. Umney, Mr. Edmund White, and Mr. E. S. Peck.

### A PROTEST ENTERED.

Mr. Peck (Secretary) read the notice calling the meeting, which stated that it would be held for the purpose of considering the desirability of placing the Conference "Formulary" at the disposal of the "Compendium" Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society.

A letter from Mr. D. B. Dott was also read, in which he stated that as the constitution of the Conference does not provide for any other than the annual meeting or authorise the executive to call a meeting as proposed, the proceeding was of very doubtful legality. As a member and as an officer of the Conference he protested against any such irregular meeting being held, and disclaimed any responsibility for the proceedings that had taken place or might take place in connection therewith.

The President said Rule 1 referred to general meetings, and it was therefore contemplated that these should be held, although there was no provision for such meetings being called. The Executive Committee, he presumed, had full power to call any meeting of the kind, although the method of giving notice might be open to question. As the meeting was only held to consider the desirability of adopting a certain course of action, and as he understood there would be no binding resolution suggested or passed, he hoped they would be able to meet the objection raised by Mr. Dott, and, it might be, one or two others. He hoped there would be a full expression of opinion by the members.

Mr. Peck also intimated receipt of an objection to the meeting from Mr. Tocher.

Mr. Umney remarked that he had received a copy of the letter sent by Mr. Dott. In his reply he did not make any reference to the legality of the meeting, and Mr. Dott thought he ignored it. Mr. Dott appeared to have consulted his legal adviser and had written him that the meeting might in that gentleman's opinion be right, but that he agreed with him (Mr. Dott) as to the manner in which it had been called. Mr. Dott said the meeting should have been called by a general circular to all the members. The method of calling it had been adopted in order to save 10*l.* or 12*l.* that would have been expended in issuing the circular. There had been a reference to a letter from Mr. Currie in which he said that the matter of the "Compendium" had not been discussed by the North British Branch.

Mr. Currie remarked that he did not represent anybody.

Mr. Umney replied that the matter was one for the Council of the North British Branch. The Executive were not in a position to say what decision they should come to. This was not a matter for them to discuss. He was not taking any side, rightly or wrongly, on the matter. It was one for the consideration of that meeting.

The President expressed a hope that Mr. Umney would propose some motion.

### MODUS VIVENDI.

Mr. Umney said that as an Executive they had given every consideration to this subject, and had come to the conclusion that the best method of dealing with it would be to ask the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society or the "Compendium" Committee to make them a definite offer for

the "Formulary" which they had hitherto worked up and published, and also for the work now ready for publication. He suggested that on the receipt of that definite offer it should be submitted to the general meeting to be held at Sheffield. These were his views. In reply to a question from a member, Mr. Umney said he did not know the powers of the "Compendium" Committee. He took it, however, that the Council would deal with the matter, because they would, he supposed, require some monetary consideration. He then moved—

That the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society be asked to make a definite offer to the British Pharmaceutical Conference for their formulæ already published and those in course of preparation, the publication of which was delayed by the announcement of the Council in connection with their "Compendium."

Dr. Attfield asked if the motion included the idea of the cessation of the work of the Conference as well as the handing over of the results of the work it had already accomplished.

The President did not think that this necessarily followed.

Mr. Umney remarked that if the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society decided to purchase the formulæ right off, he took it that the Formulary Committee would cease work.

Mr. White (Secretary) thought that for the benefit of members present who had not followed the matter closely, and also of those who might read the reports of the discussion, an outline of its history from the Executive's point of view might be given. He did not think all the points had been sufficiently explained to members.

The President agreed with Mr. White's suggestion, and thought that gentleman might give

### A BRIEF STATEMENT OF THE FACTS.

Mr. White said the meetings of the Executive were not fully reported, and some of them were not reported at all. Even members who attended that day, or others who might read the reports of that meeting, would not know the particulars of the whole matter. He believed he was right in saying that the matter was first brought up when the question of the publication of the "Compendium" was spoken of. It was felt that possibly there would be some clashing between the Conference "Formulary" and the "Compendium." In consequence of this feeling it was decided at a meeting of the Executive to approach the Council and get them to explain the proposed scope of the "Compendium." In this way it was hoped they would get some idea of how far the Conference would be justified in continuing the formulæ. On receiving the information the Executive felt that the greater would include the less, in the sense that the "Compendium" would embrace the "Formulary." There was therefore no alternative before them than that if the "Compendium" was to be published they should make the best terms they could with the Council for the work they had put into the "Formulary." The present meeting had been called to ask members whether they would ask or expect some compensation or whether they would not. He did not think they could discuss the "Compendium" from the Council side, only so far as its publication would affect the "Formulary." The Executive felt that in the circumstances he had related the "Formulary" would cease to be a productive work, and would not yield any revenue to the Conference. In this way the Conference would suffer a financial loss to the extent of from 12*l.* to 15*l.* a year. The "Formulary" would, of course, form a nucleus for the proposed "Compendium."

Dr. Charles Symes said the question might be raised why that meeting had been called at all. It might appear to someone outside that it was an extraordinary thing to call the meeting when one would be held in Sheffield probably before the work was published. According to his recollection the meeting was called because it was thought the subject was one of urgency. The B.P.C. "Formulary" was nearly ready for publication when the "Compendium" was proposed. It then became a question whether they would publish it at once, and so forestall the "Compendium," or whether they should make terms with the



Pharmaceutical Council or the "Compendium" Committee and hand over the "Formulary" to them. If it was thought undesirable to discontinue the work and that no terms could be arranged with the Council, then the "Formulary" should be published at once. In the circumstances he thought there were good grounds for calling a meeting earlier than the annual one at Sheffield. They were in the position of wishing an expression of opinion which would go some way towards showing that they were prepared to act on the suggestion of the Executive and to make terms with the Council. The indication they required was whether or not members thought the proposal should be entertained.

#### A THREAT REVEALED.

Mr. W. A. H. Naylor said he desired to emphasise one point Mr. White had mentioned, because it threw light on the question whether they should give up the "Formulary" or whether they should not. It had been distinctly and in the most definite manner stated in that room by the Chairman of the "Compendium" Committee [Mr. Carteighe] that the "Compendium" Committee would take any formulae which the Conference published, and include these in its "Compendium." The Conference were therefore in this position: they might keep their formulae, they might publish and try to sell them, and they might succeed in selling them with the additions they from time to time made to them. But if the Chairman of the "Compendium" Committee or the "Compendium" Committee thought fit, they would include the whole of them in the "Compendium": they would do all this if they thought the formulae were good enough for the purpose. He had tried to put the point emphatically, because it had been spoken with great clearness and with great vehemence—more, indeed, than he was capable of expressing—and also with boldness by the Chairman of the "Compendium" Committee. If, after they had copyrighted the formulae they had no exclusive right to them and they could be taken in the way that had been mentioned, then they ceased to be of value to them and the larger book must swallow them up. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. F. C. J. Bird seconded the motion with the remark that it very well expressed the feeling of the Executive on the matter.

#### SOME SARCASM.

Mr. T. Maben remarked that they must not forget that the "Formulary" Committee, though nominally elected annually, was really a perennial body. Although they might lose temporarily through the absorption of the "Formulary," they would not lose continually. He did not know who the editor of the "Compendium" would be—no one seemed to know—but the Pharmaceutical Council were not going to publish the "Compendium" each year for the sake of absorbing a few formulae the Conference might be publishing. His point was that if the "Formulary" were absorbed the loss to the Conference would only be temporary—assuming that they continued to reelect the "Formulary" Committee. There seemed to be forgetfulness in the minds of some gentlemen of the fact that these formulae had been adopted, and absorbed, and stolen, and all the rest of it, year after year, without the permission of anyone being asked and without the least little bit of complaint. In 1898, when the new B.P. was published, so much of the "Formulary" was used in it that the profit, it was supposed, would be swept away, but none of it was swept away because their formulae were renewed year after year, and this was why the Conference was able to make money out of it. So many formulae were published year after year as to make the "Compendium" such an absolute non-necessity and so absolutely useless that he was surprised to think that anybody wished to absorb their little "Formulary." He was certainly opposed to any bargain, because if they made one it would tie their hands.

Mr. Umney, replying to Mr. Maben, said it was proposed to publish the "Compendium" annually. This statement was made by Mr. Carteighe at the Council-meeting in August: "That a 'Compendium' of medicines in general use not included in the British Pharmacopœia, and containing such information as may be useful to

chemists and druggists, be published annually, and be issued in January next."

Mr. Maben said the "Compendium" should have been published last January, but it had remained lying by for a year.

Mr. Umney replied that this was why, at the meeting in December, it was decided not to publish the "Formulary." It was assumed that the "Compendium" would be published in January.

#### WHAT IS IT?

Mr. Walter Hills remarked that so many of them knew so little of the scope of the proposed work that he was hoping some of the gentlemen there would supply him with information which he had been unable to get at the Council on that point. It was evidently the "Compendium" Committee, and not the Council, that had powers of a certain character.

Mr. Newsholme did not think Mr. Hills had been perfectly correct in what he stated. The "Compendium" Committee had a very tender feeling for the "Formulary" Committee, and he thought the Conference should meet the "Compendium" Committee in a straightforward way. If the "Compendium" had been published this year, what would have happened? The Conference "Formulary" would have been absolutely wasted and thrown away so far as the publication itself was concerned. The "Compendium" Committee felt that they should be doing a considerable amount of injustice to the "Formulary" Committee and that was why they desired there should be an amicable arrangement. As a member of the Conference and of the "Compendium" Committee, he thought the "Formulary" Committee should meet the thing fairly. If the "Compendium" was to be published, was there material reason why the "Formulary" of the Conference should continue to exist? His own view was that in the "Compendium" the work would be done, he would not say better, but on a broader scale, and would be regarded with greater importance as coming from the Society itself. While he had a great deal of fancy for the Conference, he did feel strongly that the Pharmaceutical Society was the proper body to attend to work of this description. The "Compendium" Committee felt that they were dealing tenderly with the "Formulary" Committee while the arrangements for the "Compendium" were progressing.

#### SOME MORE HISTORY.

Mr. Maben asked if it had ever been definitely stated that the "Compendium" would be published annually.

Mr. Umney replied that the original statement made by Mr. Carteighe was that the "Compendium" would be published annually. So far as tender solicitude was concerned he thought this originated with the Conference, for they approached the Pharmaceutical Council and asked them what their work was going to be.

Mr. Peck read the minute for a meeting of the Executive held on November 10, to the effect that Mr. Carteighe sought the opinion of the Executive Committee with regard to the new "Compendium" of medicines about to be issued by the Pharmaceutical Society, and that after discussion it was decided to ask the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society to indicate the scope of the work. On receipt of the reply, the minute continued, the committee would be summoned to consider it.

The President remarked that they first heard indirectly through the journals that the Pharmaceutical Society was going to publish a "Compendium." They had no information before that time, and he was sure they had shown the utmost solicitude to meet the opinions of the Pharmaceutical Society.

#### DIPLOMACY.

Mr. Robinson, sen., said that the interests of the Pharmaceutical Conference and the Pharmaceutical Society were so similar, and there were many present who, like himself, were members of both, that he did not think they should have much difficulty in arriving at a settlement of the matter. He should vote for the resolution. It simply asked the Pharmaceutical Council if they wished the "formulae" and if they would make an offer for them. The matter was not dependent upon whether it was or was not



intended to produce the "Compendium" annually. That question was not settled. They must recollect the changes which had brought about the proposal for the "Compendium." It was originally started to meet the changes brought about by the Inland Revenue, but these were met in another and a better way. At the same time the idea still remained that the Pharmaceutical Council itself should do work of this kind; showing the results of the work of its own members and also of the Pharmaceutical Conference. It was not at all a bad thing that these results should be amalgamated in a form by a more powerful body than the Conference and one, too, that was incorporated. For his own part he was inclined to fear that some of the most valuable work they put into the formulæ of the Conference was not made the most of. It got put on a shelf and was not referred to as it ought to be. If that work was amalgamated and included in a bigger book, issued under the authority of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, which had funds, they as members of the Conference would not be put to the expenditure of funds which they had difficulty in obtaining. They would hear from the Council their views on the matter. He did not think anyone present could be averse to Mr. Umney's proposal. For his own part he viewed with favour the idea of the Pharmaceutical Society making an offer to the Conference for the "Formulary." He hoped there would be no friction, as he was sure it was not intended there should be, and that what they did would be for the best interests of pharmacy and for the promotion of the best possible friendship between the Council and the Conference.

The President, bearing in mind the fact that there had been protests against that meeting and that there might be some grounds for them, thought the opposition should be disarmed by care being taken that they should not pass any binding resolution. It was therefore thought better to put the resolution in the form submitted so as to arrive at a decision without opposition. They would have the opinion of that meeting, and the matter would be finally discussed and settled at the annual meeting at Sheffield.

Mr. White remarked that the fact had been lost sight of that the business for which they had met might have been put through by the Executive, and the offer they received submitted to the meeting at Sheffield, without that meeting having been called. He did not see that the opposition to this meeting had any point at all.

Dr. Symes thought they should do something more than discuss the matter in a vague manner and express

#### A PIOUS OPINION

upon it. If they did not come to an absolute resolution to offer the formulæ to the Council, he thought they should go as near it as they could so as to justify the Executive in making an arrangement with the Council, and then simply approve it at the general meeting.

Mr. Hills did not think there was any urgency. The more carefully the matter was considered in all its bearings, the better it would be for the Society and for the Conference. A pious opinion had been expressed that the Conference was ready under certain conditions to bargain with the Pharmaceutical Council for the sale of the "Formulary," and he hoped the matter would not be hurried. Things had changed very considerably since the original resolution was passed last August; and personally he had been very much exercised over it. He had been trying for the last two or three months to learn what was the scope of the work contemplated by the "Compendium" Committee. He was anxious that if any resolution was passed or opinion expressed that day, it would be on the lines that the Conference should approach the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, and not any committee whose duties were not sufficiently defined for them to be approached direct on such a matter as this.

Dr. Symes asked if the Executive could not receive the offer from the Council and recommend its acceptance to the general meeting of the Conference. If an Executive recommended something, it was practically as good as carried.

Mr. Newsholme considered it a waste of time to discuss a resolution that would have to come up for definite settlement at a subsequent meeting.

Dr. Symes said the offer should be made to the Conference through the Executive. If this were done, a meeting of the Executive could be called to discuss the offer and recommend the Conference to pass a resolution upon it. It was useless to wait till the next Conference meeting. If it so happened that the Conference objected, they would have to publish the "Formulary" six months hence.

The President stated that this was exactly what would take place. The Executive would communicate with the Council, and the result of the negotiation, with a recommendation, would be submitted to the meeting at Sheffield.

Dr. Symes thought Mr. Umney should add something to his resolution recommending that it be passed through the Executive, and that the Executive be asked to consider the matter and make a recommendation to the meeting at Sheffield.

Mr. Umney said he had no objection. What had been suggested was the ordinary procedure of the Conference.

Mr. Peck informed the meeting that when Secretaries addressed a letter of inquiry to the Pharmaceutical Council they got a reply from the chairman of the "Compendium" Committee, which was

#### NOT QUITE THE SAME THING

as receiving it from the Council. This point, he thought, should be cleared up. Was the Pharmaceutical Council or the "Compendium" Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society authorised to deal with this matter, and should the Conference be satisfied with an answer from the "Compendium" Committee and not from the Pharmaceutical Society?

Mr. Newsholme thought the reply must come from the Council.

Mr. Ransom hoped that when the matter came before the Council they would be informed definitely as to what the "Compendium" was to be. First, it was to be an annual production, published in January. It had not been published. Now they were told that it was doubtful whether it would be published annually. The point whether it was to be published annually affected the question whether the Conference would hand over the "Formulary."

The resolution was then put to the meeting, and agreed to unanimously.

The President then intimated that the purport of the resolution as passed would be communicated to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society. On receipt of a reply, a meeting of the Executive would be called without delay, and the matter would be put through at the Sheffield meeting.

#### NEW MEMBERS.

The following new members were elected: Mr. R. Reavell, Calcutta, proposed by Mr. Grice; Mr. G. H. C. Rowland, Edinburgh, proposed by Mr. Hills; Mr. W. B. Beach, Bridport, proposed by Mr. E. S. Peck; Mr. Wm. Matthews, London, proposed by Mr. Peck; and Mr. W. Whitman Peck, London, proposed by Mr. E. White.

A vote of thanks to the President concluded the proceedings.

THE imports of druggists' sundries and chemicals—i.e., pharmaceutical preparations, packed for wholesale and retail—into Switzerland during 1903 amounted in value to 43,100l., against 38,200l. for 1902. The United Kingdom's share in 1902 was 4,700l.

WE have received a copy of the Great Eastern Railway Company's "Tourist Guide to the Continent," a book full of useful and interesting information, well illustrated, and having several good maps. It is published at 30 Fleet Street, E.C., at the moderate price of sixpence.

IN the less wealthy districts of a city it is usual to have some means of noting when a customer comes into the shop when the proprietor—often the sole worker—is at meals or momentarily out of his shop. One useful dodge is to have an electric "make-and-break" arrangement under the mat which when trod upon rings an electric bell. This is sometimes inconvenient, as when the cat, left in all night, drops upon the mat and fetches the proprietor out of bed at inconvenient hours of a cold wintry night.



## A Pocket "Squire."

THE recent announcement in the *C. & D.* that Squire's "Pocket Companion to the British Pharmacopœia" is in course of publication has brought us many inquiries as to the scope of the book and how it differs from the present Squire's "Companion." It was with a view to settling these points, and hearing something of the methods adopted in preparing the volume, that a member of our staff called at 413 Oxford Street, W., this week. Firstly, it ought to be emphasised that the "Pocket Companion" is an entirely new work. When a new edition of the "Companion" was contemplated about two years ago, it was clear that, to keep pace with modern research in the various matters treated in that book, considerable further additions would have to be made to it. This would have meant an increase in size of a book already too large to be handy. The alternative was to publish in a smaller and cheaper volume information on such matters as is commonly required at the counter in the ordinary course of business. By this is meant the characters, solubility, and doses of drugs and chemicals, especially those of recent introduction, also the best method of dispensing them. For the larger "Companion" will be reserved matters relating to improved pharmaceutical processes and criticisms of the official tests which occupy a good deal of space and involve much experimental work. A large number of persons who bought the "Companion" were but little interested in the before-mentioned matters, and on this account it was decided to put in hand the "Pocket Companion," devoting attention solely to such matters as are of general interest to prescribers and dispensers. The specimen page shown herewith gives a good idea of the arrangement of the book, but, we may add, conveys only a poor idea of the amount of work the preparation of the "Pocket Companion" has involved. The page given herewith refers to grindelia, and the writer arrived in the editorial room at the time when the statement referring to the dispensing of the liquid extract of grindelia arose. The paragraph was written some six or eight months ago, when trial mixtures were compounded. As a result it was definitely stated that the extract mixes with water without precipitation of resin, but on referring to the trial mixtures it was found that the approved mixture was quite thick. The prescription was at once re-compounded and a clear mixture obtained. The facts brought out subsequently emphasised the inference that the official extract is an unstable preparation, but that a mixture made with a freshly prepared extract keeps fairly well for a few days. Is it any wonder that chemists turn to "Squire" when in doubt about such questions? If only our national Pharmacopœia were produced as the result of practical work like this! The writer, in going through the proof pages, noted that the metric equivalents of the official doses are given in lieu of the reverse process, previously adopted in the "Companion," of giving the equivalent in apothecaries' weights of the official doses of foreign Pharmacopœias. The book measures 6½ by 4 inches, and is to be bound in leather of maroon colour, which we

[Solids by Weight; Liquids by Measure.] GUA 315

### GRINDELIA.

The Leaves and Flowering Tops of *Grindelia squarrosa* and *Grindelia robusta* from California.

It is now Official in the *Ind.* and *Col. Add.* for the Australasian and the North American Colonies.

**Medicinal Properties.**—Antispasmodic, expectorant, slightly diuretic. Has been recommended in asthma, hay fever, bronchitis, whooping-cough, laryngismus stridulus, and cystitis.

**Prescribing Notes.**—The fluid Extract, whether made by U.S.P., old B.P.C., or *Ind.* and *Col. Add.*, has a peculiar, bitter, persistent taste, which requires a good deal of covering. The addition of Spirit of Chloroform, Syrup of Orange and Glycerin is useful for this purpose. The so-called 'Alkaline Fluid Extract of Grindelia,' which is now introduced into the *Ind.* and *Col. Add.* as *Extractum Grindelie Liquidum*, mixes more readily with Water, and makes a better looking and more palatable draught than either of the others.

Official in U.S.

**EXTRACTUM GRINDELIE LIQUIDUM.** LIQUID EXTRACT OF GRINDELIA.

Percolate 20 of Grindelia with Alcohol (90 p.c.) until exhausted, distil off the Alcohol, and add to the residue 10 of Distilled Water and 2 of Sodium Bicarbonate; stir together, and after the Extract is dissolved and the effervescence is over, add Distilled Water to make 15, and finally Alcohol (90 p.c.), *q.s.* to yield 20 of product.

**Dose.**—10 to 20 minims = 0.6 to 1.2 c.c.

This is Official in the *Ind.* and *Col. Add.* for the Australian and the North American Colonies.

The Official text directs the Sodium Bicarbonate to be previously added to the Distilled Water, but as it will not dissolve there is no point in it.

U.S. fluid Extract by percolation with Alcohol (94 p.c.).

Not Official.

**EXTRACTUM GRINDELIE.**—An Alcohol (90 p.c.) percolate, distilled and evaporated to an Extract. 100 of Grindelia yield 15 of Extract.

**Dose.**—3 grains (= 0.2 gramme) three times a day.

### GUAIACI LIGNUM.

GUALACUM WOOD.

The heart-wood of *Guaiacum officinale*, or of *Guaiacum sanctum*.

have been accustomed to in the "Companion." The "dummy" copy which was settled upon as a convenient size a year ago has since been approved of, as regards suitability for the pocket, by those to whom it has been shown. The earlier sheets of the book are being printed, and the completed copies will be on the market in the early part of June. The volume will run to 800 pages, and is to be sold at 7s. 6d.

## Scientific Progress.

**Salite.**—Under this name Von Heyden & Co. have placed on the market the salicylic ester of borneol. It has the formula  $C_{10}H_{14}O_3$ . It is an oily liquid, and is stated to break down into its constituents in the alimentary canal.

**A New Indicator.**—Robin (*Ann. Chim. Analytique*, 1904, 130) gives the following details for the preparation of a new indicator, for which he claims very delicate results. Ten grams of yellow mimosa-flowers are extracted with 200 c.c. of water heated to boiling, and then allowed to cool, when 50 grams of alcohol is added, and the liquid filtered. A single drop of this solution has no colour in neutral or acid solutions, but is coloured a fine yellow by a single drop of decinormal alkali, the colour disappearing at once on the addition of a drop of acid.

**Oil of Monarda Citriodora.**—Brandel has reported on the constituents of this oil, which he obtained to the extent of 1 per cent. from the dried flowering plants. The sp. gr. was 0.9437 at 20°; 65.6 per cent. of phenols were present, and 1.2 per cent. of citral. In the phenolic portion were recognised carvacrol and hydrothymo-quinone. The terpenes present were not definitely identified.

**Oil of Mentha Citrata.**—Schimmel & Co., in the current issue of their "Report," describe the essential oil obtained from the so-called "bergamot mint" of Florida. It is an oil having a lavender and bergamot odour, of sp. gr. 0.8826 and optional rotation  $-5^{\circ} 35'$ . It is easily soluble in 80-per-cent. alcohol and in two volumes of 70-per-cent. alcohol. It contains esters equivalent to 11 per cent. of linalyl acetate.



## Personalities.

MR. W. H. SAUNDERS (Ayrton, Saunders & Kemp, Limited, of Liverpool) passed through London on Wednesday on his way to Neuchâtel.

MR. HENRY PEET, J.P., chemist, Liverpool, left on Wednesday by the White Star liner *Oceanic* on a two months' visit to the United States.

MESSRS. CLARKE, SON & PLATT inform us that their late Mr. W. A. Clarke had no proprietary interest in the Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company.

THE engagement is announced of Mr. Reginald K. Morcom, eldest son of Mr. Alfred Morcom, of Birmingham, and Miss Isobel Swan, third daughter of Dr. J. Wilson Swan, F.R.S., of London.

MR. JOSEPH WALLWORK, pharmaceutical chemist, Tyldesley, was recently elected Chairman of the Urban District Council of Tyldesley-with-Shakerley, and has been appointed a Justice of the Peace.

MR. HENRY S. WELLCOME, as one of the late Sir H. M. Stanley's most intimate personal friends, was a pall-bearer at the funeral on Tuesday, when a service was conducted in Westminster Abbey, and Mrs. Wellcome was in the party that accompanied Lady Stanley to the Abbey and to Pirbright Cemetery.

COUNCILLOR WOOLLEY, director of Woolley's (Limited), wholesale druggists and manufacturing chemists, Blackburn, is making a business-trip to the St. Louis Exhibition, and will also visit some of the principal cities in the United States and then go on to Canada, where he will visit Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Quebec, and other principal towns in the Dominion.

MADAME SKLODOWSKA CURIE, who has this week been elected an honorary member of the Chemical Society of London, she being the first woman whose name has been put on the Society's membership-roll, is the daughter of a Russian professor, and the wife of Professor Pierre Curie, of the University of Paris. As a girl Madame



Curie was fond of going into her father's laboratory to clean his apparatus and tidy up generally, but the Professor never dreamt, when he sent his daughter to complete her education in France, that he would put her on the high road to fame such as no women and few men have ever equalled. In radio-activity Professor and Madame Curie are pupils of Professor Henri Becquerel, and they added to his observations and those of Crookes the discovery that the radio-activity of a uranium mineral

is not proportional to the amount of uranium present, and to Madame Curie exclusively belongs the honour of working the chemistry of pitchblende thoroughly until she isolated from it polonium, actinium, and radium. Her thesis describing this work and the properties of radium gained for her the Paris University Doctorate of Science. Her husband did the physics side of the subject, and was so closely associated with her in the work that the Royal Society last year presented the Davy Medal to them jointly. Now Madame Curie as the chemist of the partnership has her efforts distinguished by the Chemical Society in the conferment of an honour which is not shared by the professor. They are the parents of one child, a daughter. The French Government appreciate the abilities of the Curies so well that by creating a professorship for M. Curie they have ensured that he will always have the means and time to prosecute research.

MR. CHARLES SHARLAND, head of the firm of Messrs. Sharland & Co., drug and chemical exporters, 43 London Wall, London, E.C., has just returned from a six-weeks' trip to the United States and Canada. Mr. Sharland on his outward journey sailed by the *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse* in company with the late Mr. Timpson, and, after spending a week in New York, visited the principal American and Canadian cities, returning to Liverpool by the *Cedric*. In talking over his experiences of the trip with a representative of the *C. & D.*, Mr. Sharland dwelt on the up-to-date and "hustling" methods of the leading drug-houses in New York and elsewhere, as contrasted with the comparative quiet that prevails on this side. Mr. Sharland visited Montreal and Toronto (where he arrived previous to the fire), after which he went to Detroit, where he went over Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co.'s factories. He also visited St. Louis and saw the exhibition, which, he says, will not be in full swing until the end of June. "In Chicago," said Mr. Sharland, "they seem to be marking time, and perhaps that is natural considering that attention is now concentrated on St. Louis." After a visit to Pittsburgh, Mr. Sharland passed on to Baltimore, where the fire wiped out the entire drug-trade, and many of the smaller firms are not resuming business.

## Association Ballads.

### THE PURPOSE.

*The men, their aims, their daily irk;  
Their troubles, trials, thoughts, and views  
On things polite, foes that lurk  
In friendly guise, but treach'rous work—  
These be the burden of our Muse.*

### XIX. EASTBOURNE.

In a region so salubrious where the cool green tamarisk grows,  
And the sea-foam washes white round Beachy Head,  
And the pallid invalid with life is fed,  
There the cool health-giving breezes o'er the South Downs sportive blows.  
And the echo of anxiety is dead.  
From the Wish Tower to Pevensey many brethren pitch their tents,  
And pursue the even tenor of their way,  
'Void of worry, and content to make it pay,  
Solve the problem pharmaceutical, by these everyday portents,  
"Much contentment and a profit made away."  
On occasion at the Royal they foregather for a time,  
When the clerkly Gibbs his mandate issues forth,  
And they dine in genial harmony and mirth,  
Though the angry sea is flashing flecky foamlets (mixed with lime),  
And a gale is blowing fiercely West-by-North.  
So, with Temple, eke with Senior, or with Harmer, Forbes, or Browne,  
We discuss the pressing problems of the hour,  
Asking, "Who's the next for Presidential power";  
Saying, "He must be a strong man to keep fiery Michael down,  
And to wilt not when his angry eyelids glower."  
Speaking all with admiration of the insuppressive Glyn,  
And the honours and renown that he has gained,  
(But on whom much black contumely has rained),  
They are fain to seek Exemptions, and Defence, and count no sin  
The fact their keenest enemies are pained.



## Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

### It is not Easy

for the lukewarm Laodiceans of London to realise that there are or can be constituents elsewhere who have really acquired some definite conclusions about matters which have scarcely crossed their mental meridians. There is the proposal of "territorial representation," for example, which comes first in the series of questions submitted by certain Edinburgh voters to the Council candidates. It is to be presumed that these Edinburgh gentlemen regard this topic as one which comes well within the range of practical politics. They do not intimate whether they consider the scheme desirable or undesirable, but the long row of "Yeses" indicates that the candidates look upon it at least as a popular idea. Some of these Yesers will soon be in the Council, and I hope they recognise that it will be their duty to try to give effect to their present pious opinion. But I do not want to discuss territorial representation just now; what I am driving towards is the important controversy which may be entitled

### Men or Measures

raised in the reply sent by Mr. R. A. Robinson to the Edinburgh Association. Do not expect from me, says Mr. Robinson in effect, specific opinions on defined subjects. Vote for the men you think most generally capable to conduct your affairs, and then leave them to decide particular questions as they arise according to their superior judgment. That is no doubt the principle on which 95 per cent. of us vote, and always have voted, in these pharmaceutical elections, simply because we have not been particularly in earnest about any so-called reform. Now comes a group of northern members who hold views on six subjects with at least strength enough to induce them to formulate them, and to guide them in their decision they put six questions to the gentlemen who are offering to represent them. Eleven of the candidates enter cheerfully into the catechismal exercise, one (Mr. News-holme) does not reply at all (there is probably some explanation forthcoming of this silence), while Mr. Robinson, in the politest manner possible, declines to take a hand in the game. The question thus raised is, to my mind, far more important than that of territorial representation. Mr. Robinson, from my point of view, distinctly, though I am sure unintentionally, discourteously

### Intelligent Electioneering.

He would assuredly admit the right of the Edinburgh chemists, or any other group of members of the Society, to form an opinion, say, on territorial representation. He would concede their right to press forward their opinion by all legitimate means; and he must recognise that the surest way of attaining their object is to get their views effectively represented on the Executive body. Lastly, it may be fairly claimed that gentlemen who aim to serve in a representative capacity should have arrived at something like "concluded convictions" in regard to topics which have come prominently to the front. If these premises are correct, it follows that as voters come to think more, and to take greater interest in the work of the Society, the elections will become more intelligent expressions of their intentions; and to make them such it is clear that the views of candidates, and not merely their personal merits, will come to be the test of qualification. If I feel warmly on some national subject at the next general election, I shall prefer to vote for a walking-stick that will go into the right lobby rather than

for the grandest personage in the realm who will oppose my darling convictions.

### A Case in Point

presents itself appropriately in last week's reports. The Burnley Association adopted the best and most thorough no-compromise resolution in regard to pharmacy legislation I have yet seen, and they passed it unanimously. At the same meeting "it was agreed to vote for the six retiring members of the Pharmaceutical Council and for Mr. Betty." Excellent men, all the seven, I am confident. But did the Burnley Association take any steps to ascertain whether all the gentlemen whose candidatures it thus publicly endorsed were in sympathy with the views which Burnley pharmacists evidently hold firmly? If they did not, it is obvious that Burnley may be pulling down with one hand what it is so diligently building up with the other. In short, Burnley adopts Mr. Robinson's ideal, and I point to it as a specimen of not intelligent electioneering.

### Dr. T. J. MacLagan,

whose valuable service in introducing salicin as the specific remedy for rheumatic diseases was mentioned last week, was led to his theories, I am informed by a pharmacist who knew him and did some work for him, by the by-path of superstition. He was convinced that where Nature hid a disease there she also provided a remedy. It was not exactly the old Doctrine of Signatures, but it went near it. The Signaturists gave rhubarb or saffron for bile, red-rose petals for blood-impurity, and lungwort for pulmonary complaints, because they found in the roots or leaves or some part of the plants the "signature" of its use. Dr. MacLagan argued that a rheumatism-cure must be found in marshy meadows, and my correspondent tells me that in his apprentice-days he was sent into such localities to collect queen of the meadows (*Spirea Ulmaria*), a plant which contains methyl salicylate, and that a tincture made from this was Dr. MacLagan's first panacea. The doctor, however, abandoned this later for salicin from the more abundant willow of the marshes, and soon became locally famous for his rheumatism-treatment. He was lucky enough to cure an earl, and the countess, who had watched his provincial progress and appreciated his talents, brought him to London, where he established an immense practice.

### Law and Logic

claim to be intimate acquaintances, and it is therefore with some alarm that I find so distinguished an ornament of the legal profession as Mr. Glyn-Jones endorsing at Northampton the famous old pharmaceutical fallacy, as I had previously thought it, that no one has a right to criticise the Pharmaceutical Society unless he has first subscribed to it. This of course applies to all other social, political, and religious movements. We must never again venture to comment, unless it be favourably, on Moham-medanism, Nihilism, the Fiscal Policy of Patagonia, or the Court of King Edward, without first being admitted to association with these. I do not challenge this condition; I only note it. I note also from an official document referring to the year 1902 that

### The Science of Law

has become so exact that in that year the appeals which went from the Lower to the Divisional Courts were only allowed in 38 per cent of the cases; of those that were taken from the Divisional Courts to the Court of Appeal, no fewer than 240 were affirmed, 18 were varied, and only 125 reversed. On the final trip to the House of Lords the infallibility of our Judges is even more astoundingly demonstrated, for there only 23 per cent. of the lower judgments were reversed. It results from this analysis that out of every 100 decisions in the first courts 38 may be expected to be at once proved to be wrong. Of the remaining 62, rather more than a third would be found incorrect by the Court of Appeal, leaving 42 for the House of Lords to deal with. There about 15 more would be bowled out, and thus at last 19 would remain standing. With a couple more supreme courts these could be disposed of. As the Courts now exist, however, it can be shown that the probabilities are rather more than 5 to 1 against any legal judgment being a just one.



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## Editorial Comments.

### Crossing the Stream.

PHARMACEUTICAL AFFAIRS in this country are at the present time enjoying the benefits of the card-system, sometimes called "organisation," also "perfection of business method." The chief advantage of this system is that it brings brains and sentiment within the compass of an easily accessible series of oaken or japanned boxes, and when anything has to be done, such as preaching the virtues of an arsenical syrup or getting M.P.'s to do something which they have left undone, you have only to turn on a clerk at 4s. 6d. per thousand to go over the cards. The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain is experiencing this inestimable advantage, and so long as the attention is riveted upon the boxes, the cards within them, and the simplicity of the system, devotees are justified in saying, "All is well with us." It is when we come down to



the stern facts of business that we find the system lacks something, chiefly sentiment, and leaves something undone. This was well exemplified on Wednesday of this week, when the annual meeting of the Society was held. The attendance was eloquent of suicide of interest, for just sixty members were present, apart from the Council and salaried officers. Taking the Society's strength at the fanciful figure of 6,000, this attendance proved that 99 per cent. do not care a jot how the Society is faring; and as only one member ventured to speak upon the motion for the adoption of the Council report, the condition is still less satisfactory.

We do not venture to explain these facts. They may be due to a feeling on the part of the members that the Society is in a good way so long as the Council can spend about 18,000*l.* a year, of which the members contribute only a third, which is the position this year. But we fancy the explanation rather lies in the circumstance that the majority of the members are so because they can put "M.P.S." after their names. It is a bit of conceit which one can sympathise with, but the fact remains that the Society is the statutory body entrusted with the government of pharmacy in Great Britain, and it would be better for the Society and the trade if men of light and leading not on the Council would examine the position of affairs, and give expression to their views at the annual meeting. Without such periodic examination of the position, the Council is almost certain to become lethargic and routine—conditions which are inimical to the general welfare. The drug-trade is eminently a changing one, not only in the character of the business done, but in the qualifications necessary to conduct it on statutory lines, and a progressive Council is needed to keep in touch with the changing conditions. The present Council has not much temptation to be progressive.

The feature of the annual meeting was the address of the President, Mr. S. R. Atkins, who completes his first year of office, happily, in as good health as he began it. It was feared, at one period, that the work was too much for him, and there is a disposition to consider that another year of office would not add to the honour which Mr. Atkins's colleagues are ever ready to give him if the exacting nature of the duties were to imperil the serenity of his silvered age. Speaking for unofficial members, we may say, without disrespect to the twenty other members, that there is none other on the Council who can command such confidence, respect, and veneration as the present occupant of the presidential chair; and with such a metropolitan member as Mr. R. A. Robinson in the vice-chair there would be assurance that the President would be relieved of that multiplicity of detail which his colleagues hesitate to impose upon him again. Why should the President be saddled with the onus of the work? A Carteighe is not born to us every generation. We should adapt our practice to our resources. There can be no doubt that the rank-and-file of the members appreciate the ceremonial and oratorical abilities of the present President, and there will be some disappointment if they are robbed of the pleasure of hearing him speak again as the titular head of British pharmacy.

### The Pharmacy Bill.

WE understand that a petition signed by the majority of the principals of schools of pharmacy in Great Britain has been presented to the Privy Council this week. The petition directs attention to the efforts which have been made in the past to impose a compulsory curriculum upon Minor candidates. While not opposing the curriculum clause

of the Pharmacy Bill, the petitioners ask the Privy Council to ensure by suitable amendment of the clause that existing pharmacy schools shall not come under the operation of the clause for a period of five years after the Bill becomes law, at the expiration of which time they shall conform to special Privy Council regulations. The Privy Council is said to be willing to adopt the curriculum clause as it stands, perhaps because it is entirely permissive in nature. Should it become law in its present form, it would be necessary for the Pharmaceutical Council to draft and pass by-laws, which would have to be submitted to the Privy Council for approval or disapproval, the Privy Council having no power to alter or amend. At present, nine-tenths of the pharmaceutical education in Great Britain is obtained in schools, and, apart altogether from the question as to whether they would be approved or not by the Pharmaceutical Council, it is not unreasonable for the principals of these schools to claim consideration. As to the other aspects of the Bill, and its position in Parliament, we may call attention to the address by the President of the Society reported on another page. This suffices to allay fears as to compromise with the Government, for Mr. Atkins (speaking for his colleagues) encourages us to hope that the Bill now in the House of Commons will be discussed, as well as any Government Bill, both being referred to a Select Committee for consideration. This is the proper plan. The Government will not take Clause 7 into their Bill, and as that is 19*s.* 11½*d.* of the sovereign, chemists had better stick to the gold: the Government brass can take care of itself. In any case, the chance of pharmacy legislation during this Session is too slender to rely upon.

### The Anti-cutting Position.

WE appear to have arrived at a distinct point in the anti-cutting movement which has grown up in the British drug-trade during the past eight years; for it will be noticed that at the Council-meeting of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association held last week the opinion was expressed that, owing to the weakness of the Association in retail-chemist members, the result of pushing the principle of the Association to the utmost in the case of co-operative societies would be the wreck of the Association. The confession is somewhat startling, especially in view of the fact that the present year has shown an extraordinary accession of articles to the protected list; but it is not difficult for those who have followed the progress of the Association closely to notice that Diplomacy has been as strong as Principle in bringing it to the present satisfactory position. We say "satisfactory" because it is felt by manufacturers and wholesale distributors of proprietary articles that the protection of prices is best secured and most easily worked by combination of the various persons interested. Private schemes entail a great deal of labour, and, when cutting takes place under them, much worry and expense before it can be stopped. Some of the largest wholesale distributing houses now object to get from buyers of privately protected articles their signatures to the requisite agreement, and insist that the P.A.T.A. method should be adopted. In that case the expense to the manufacturer is limited to 5*l.* 5*s.* a year (irrespective of the number of articles protected), the wholesaler paying the same subscription. For this the P.A.T.A. takes all the responsibility of ensuring the loyalty of wholesalers and retailers to the list terms, and if cutting takes place and the cutters become recalcitrant, the stoppage of supplies of all articles on the P.A.T.A. list brings them to their senses. This provision has not failed a dozen times during



the history of the Association, and when it has the Secretary has been able to use most effective means to stop the cutting—in fact, the trade as a body now recognise that the P.A.T.A. is bound to be top-dog if matters go to a fight. The early opposition of certain limited companies to the P.A.T.A. principle subsided long ago, and we understand that they are now among the most faithful helpers and supporters of the P.A.T.A. The relations between all sections of the trade in respect to this price-protection scheme are better to-day than they have ever been before, and even the members of the Manufacturers' Association charitably refrain from opposition, and are better disposed towards it—indeed, a little diplomacy might bring both parties into accord. We put these facts before our retail subscribers at home not with the object of praising the P.A.T.A., but in order that they may realise that the net result of the movement inaugurated by Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones eight years ago has been the perfection of automatic machinery for stopping price-cutting of proprietary articles. This is an asset belonging to the whole trade and should not be played with—as, for example, by forcing the machine to do work for which it is not at present well-suited. The co-operative method of trading is a technical violation of the P.A.T.A. principle, but it has been held by the High Courts that it is not a legal violation of anti-cutting agreements. The P.A.T.A. is sure to be beaten if it embarks on the game of trying to stop co-operative stores selling P.A.T.A. articles on co-operative conditions, not because the stores are too strong for it, but because the law is.

#### Lead and Cream of Tartar.

It seems ridiculous that chemists on the south side of the Thames should be fined under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts for selling cream of tartar containing 0.6 gr. of lead, and that a company on the north side of the historic river should be acquitted of selling cream of tartar containing twice as much lead. The latter is not another example of the law favouring the corporations as opposed to the individual, but is simply a demonstration of forensic ability on the side of the defence. The South London Magistrate appears to have been easily persuaded that lead is an exceedingly dangerous contamination of cream of tartar, but the fact that the prosecutors in these cases bought the substance as "purified cream of tartar" may have weighed with him in arriving at a decision, and there can be little doubt that the case in the City was reduced to a trial of skill between Dr. Teed, public analyst, and Mr. E. J. Parry, the chemist for the defence. The spectacle which the latter conjured up of scores and scores of scones to be disposed of before one could ingest the medicinal dose of lead served to demonstrate the almost farcical nature of the prosecution. We have not heard the last of these cases, but the important point in regard to the City one is that the British Pharmacopoeia does not prescribe for cream of tartar the lead-test that is given for citric and tartaric acids. It appears that the public analysts have been in the habit of testing cream of tartar for lead with the citric-acid test, while the official monograph really refers to the lead-test given in the Appendix, and there is sufficient difference between the two to make it important that dealers should not be condemned because the article they sell does not conform with the standard for a different article.

#### The Recognition of Public Dispensers.

Indifference to the claims of members of the Pharmaceutical Society who are also dispensers at public institutions, as evidenced by the admissions forced into

publicity by Mr. Wootton at the last meeting of the Pharmaceutical Council (page 732), is happily not shared by other Councils. At a recent meeting of the London County Council it was resolved, on the recommendation of the Asylums Committee, that the dispensers in the L.C.C. asylums should in future be "dispensing chemists" and not "dispensers." This means the elimination of the unqualified dispenser from all dispensaries in those institutions under the control of the London County Council, and it is a distinct triumph for the Public Dispensers' Association. Perhaps the fact that the President of the Association is Mr. T. H. W. Idris, an active member of the London County Council, and that Mr. R. A. Robinson, another influential county councillor, has been taking considerable interest in the matter, may have contributed materially to this result. This concession, together with the increased scale of salaries granted recently by the Local Government Board, tends to strengthen the position of the qualified dispenser considerably. The action of the L.C.C. in recognising the responsibilities of dispensing chemists in public institutions furthermore establishes the principle that the sick poor are as much entitled to the skilled services of the legally qualified chemist as to the professional advice of the physician. Moreover—and it was on this point that the members of the Public Dispensers' Association were strongest—it is a recognition of the fact that the term "dispensing chemist" need not necessarily apply only to the qualified chemist keeping open shop. It is a tacit acceptance of the contention put forward by members of the Association time and again that there is much more true "dispensing" done in public institutions than in private pharmacies. It is to be hoped that governing bodies of other public institutions may follow this praiseworthy lead.

#### Modern Miracles.

It was announced in the Leeds district at the close of last week that on Sunday, May 15, the Rev. W. Cunliffe, B.A., of Bradford, would preach in Farsley parish church on the subject of miracles, and that he would illustrate his sermon by chemical experiments. The novelty of practical chemistry in the pulpit drew a large congregation, and the demonstration was apparently a great success. Miracles are being publicly denied in the squares and on the moors in and around Leeds by the opponents of Christianity said the preacher, and the practical pulpit demonstration was intended as an answer to these attacks. The preacher maintained that a miracle was merely an alteration of the established order of nature. He analysed a quantity of common sugar, showing it to be composed only of carbon (or charcoal) and water. Man, he pointed out, could easily separate the constituents; but the wisest could not put them together again. He also burned a ribbon of magnesium, explaining that in combustion it absorbed oxygen and formed magnesium oxide; but the result was, he said, an inexplicable miracle. Other experiments of a simpler kind were shown. Mr. Cunliffe holds a Government certificate for music, as well as certificates in practical and theoretical chemistry. He passed in the honours stage at Owens College in chemical science. This new departure should give an impetus to the teaching of chemistry, to say nothing of its attractiveness as a novelty. It is also eloquent of the union that was at one time thought impossible between the Church and modern science.

CHEMICALS AND DRUGS to the value of 43,890*l.* were shipped to Alexandretta during 1903, compared with 50,070*l.* worth during 1902. Last year 50 per cent. of this amount was soda from the United Kingdom and Belgium, used in Aleppo and Antioch for making soap; 40 per cent. was henna from Egypt and Arabia, used by natives in the interior; and 10 per cent. comprised pharmaceutical products from Austria-Hungary and Germany.



## Lead in Citric and Tartaric Acids.

By C. T. BENNETT, F.C.S., Pharm. Chemist.

SINCE the publication of my previous note on this subject (*C. & D.*, April 16, page 633) it has been pointed out to me privately by Mr. A. H. Bennett, of Messrs. Ogston & Moore, that the results obtained by using distilled water as a starting-point in matching the colouration produced by sodium sulphide are slightly higher than those obtained by using pure ammonium-citrate or ammonium-tartrate solution (i.e., lead-free), as originally proposed by Warrington.

There appears to be some little difficulty in exactly matching the tint produced in some samples, owing to a difference in the quality of the colour. I have, therefore, carried out a further series of experiments which show that although a slight difference is discernible when the proportion of lead present exceeds about 20 parts per million, the discrepancy is practically negligible below that figure. It has been my custom in cases where an indication of more than 20 parts per million is obtained to dilute the solution accordingly, as is sometimes necessary in Nesslerising water. This should have been stated in my previous paper, since misleading results might be obtained if this precaution is not taken.

The use of purified citrate and tartrate solutions is, of course, preferable from an analytical point of view, where accurate and precise figures are necessary, but for all practical purposes the test proposed in my last communication indicates very approximately the proportion of lead in a particular sample, and serves for the adoption of fixed standards. It has been, up to the present, impossible to obtain commercially samples of citric and tartaric acids absolutely free from lead, and this difficulty of preparing such standard solutions has always been a drawback to Warrington's method.

I understand that Mr. A. H. Bennett is carrying out some experiments for simplifying the process, the results of which may be published later.

## Patchouli Oil:

### A New Adulterant.

By W. H. SIMMONS.

(A Communication from the Vinolia Company's Laboratories.)

IN view of the present shortage of patchouli oil, it becomes increasingly necessary to guard against adulteration. Moreover, the usual adulterants, cedarwood and cubeb oils, seem to have been supplemented or replaced by an ester or ester-containing oil, and the results obtained with two oils recently submitted to me for analysis may serve to warn purchasers of patchouli oil, and so prevent such adulterations becoming widespread. The analyses gave the following figures:

	A	B
Sp. gr. $15^{\circ}\text{C}.$ ... ..	0.9948	0.9937
Rotation, $d_D$ ... ..	$-36^{\circ} 36'$	$-46^{\circ} 36'$
Refractive index at $20^{\circ}\text{C}.$ ... ..	1.5175	1.5110
Acidity... ..	trace	trace
Saponification-number ... ..	58	18.5
Solubility in 90-per cent. alcohol... ..	1 in 0.75	1 in 0.5

It will be seen that in both cases the sp. gr. is slightly high, but not abnormal, the rotation of A distinctly low, and the refractive index of both somewhat high (the figures I have found for patchouli oil ranging from 1.5064 to 1.5101). The most noteworthy figure in each, however, is the high saponification-number, and I have therefore sought to determine the nature of the ester. After boiling with potash, the unsaponified oil was separated, the rest acidified and distilled, when with A a very distinct quantity of benzoic acid was obtained, together with a small amount of volatile fatty acid, while B gave some volatile fatty acid, but no benzoic acid. In the case of A an attempt was also made to separate any alcohol liberated during saponification by distillation *in vacuo*, but the

quantity at my disposal was too small to allow of its identification, though a somewhat camphoraceous odour was noticeable. This might be due to borneol, but since patchouli oil itself contains patchouli-camphor or alcohol, nothing definite can be said on that point.

Sample A is evidently adulterated, but the presence of a small amount of saponifiable matter in B may be the result of a defective process of distillation or the use of leaves admixed with foreign matter.

These results show the necessity, when examining patchouli oil, for taking the saponification-number in addition to the usual physical constants of the oil.

## Chemical Society.

A MEETING was held at Burlington House on Wednesday afternoon, May 18, Dr. W. A. Tilden, F.R.S., presiding. After the reading of the minutes, in which reference was made to

### THE PROPOSAL TO ELECT MADAME CURIE

as an Honorary Fellow, Dr. Divers asked whether, if Madame Curie were elected, it would mean that the Society could elect women as ordinary Fellows in future. The President stated, in reply, that the Council had taken legal opinion on this point, which was to the effect that a supplementary charter would have to be obtained before women could be so elected, but that as Honorary Fellows were not co-operators in the legal sense in the Society's work, the case of Madame Curie was on a different footing. The President then made sympathetic reference to the loss which the Society had sustained in the death of one of its founders, Professor A. W. Williamson, and stated that the Council had that afternoon despatched a letter of condolence to the late professor's family.

During the evening the ballot for the election of Honorary Fellows resulted in the election of Madame Curie and Messrs. Clarke, Morley, Liebermann, Lobry de Bruyn, and Becquerel.

The chair was then taken temporarily by Professor Meldola in order that the President might read his paper on

### PINENE NITROSYL CHLORIDE.

This compound was first prepared by Tilden and Shenstone in the laboratories at Bloomsbury Square. It was noticed then that the best yield of the product was obtained with inactive pinene and the poorest with the hydrocarbon in a strongly optically active form. This is due, the author suggested, to the fact that pinene nitrosyl chloride really has the bi-molecular formula  $(C_{10}H_{16}NOCl)_2$ , the compound molecule being composed of the laevo- and dextro-forms in equal proportions, and that consequently only the inactive portion of any sample of pinene is convertible into the nitrosyl chloride. The expense of the commercial product (4*l.* per 100 grams) led the author to experiment on methods of producing it on a large scale, and he found that good yields could be secured by thoroughly cooling the pinene and then running into it, drop by drop, a solution of nitrosyl chloride in chloroform; the latter solvent may for further cheapness be partially replaced by light petroleum. By this process the cost of manufacture does not exceed 7*s.* or 8*s.* per 100 grams. A paper on

### THE ELECTROLYTIC ESTIMATION OF MINUTE QUANTITIES OF ARSENIC

was contributed by Messrs. Sand and Hackford. The apparatus described is in all respects similar to that devised by Professor Thorpe, but the electrodes are made of lead instead of platinum. The apparatus is thus cheaper and has the advantage that the hydrogen evolved at the negative electrode is more active, and consequently it is unnecessary to reduce arsenates to the arsenious condition before testing, as is the case with platinum electrodes.

Messrs. Mackenzie and Joseph next described some of the complex pyrone derivatives produced by the interaction of sodium methoxide with benzophenone and benzal chlorides and the mechanism of these reactions; and Dr. Hewitt read another paper on "The Bromination of Phenols."



## PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

### Sixty-third Annual Meeting.

THE annual meeting of the members of the Pharmaceutical Society took place on May 18, at 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C. The following members of the Council were present: Mr. S. R. Atkins (President), Mr. C. B. Allen (Vice-President), Mr. Walter Hills (Treasurer), and Messrs. A. Cooper, O. Corder, W. G. Cross, W. L. Currie, W. S. Glyn-Jones, J. F. Harrington, J. Harrison, G. T. W. Newsholme, R. A. Robinson, C. Symes, A. C. Wootton, and J. R. Young. About seventy members were present, amongst them being Messrs. H. Antcliffe, F. Bascombe, I. Bourdas, J. W. Bowen, R. Feaver Clarke, E. H. Farr, A. Hagon, A. Higgs, W. L. Howie, G. J. Knight, T. Maben, W. H. Martindale, A. Stooke, G. T. Turner, C. Umney, J. S. Ward, W. Warren, and R. F. Young. Four ladies occupied one of the benches.

It was a few minutes after midday when the President, Vice-President, and Councillors, accompanied by the Secretary and the Solicitor, filed into the lecture-theatre, and the proceedings commenced by the SECRETARY reading the notice convening the meeting.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

This over, the President set to work with his address, which, as usual on these occasions, took the form of a commentary on or extension of the annual statement.

THE PRESIDENT, who on rising was greeted with applause, said: Gentlemen, I have much pleasure in meeting you on the occasion of the sixty-third annual general meeting of the Society. Now, I do not propose to-day to make any lengthy or analytical statement in regard to the finances or to the general and financial report, but I desire to make some general statements upon the sections of the report, and I will be prepared then to answer any questions which may arise. I want first of all to say this—that I meet you under very pleasant circumstances. I mean to say that the report is a good, satisfactory, and encouraging one, and so far as I am concerned to-day, the statement I shall make will be congratulatory. I do not deny, I cannot deny, that there are grievances—that there is severe pressure resting upon many pharmacists. I could not have been so long a member of the Council and associated with the work of the Benevolent Fund without knowing that fact, and going to different parts of the country, and living in the country myself, I cannot lose sight of the fact that there are many pressing difficulties. But, gentlemen, I do not think we remove these difficulties by adopting at our annual meetings a pessimistic tone, or even by indulging in very severe criticism. I think it is a great honour to meet you here as well as a great pleasure, and I hope there is some encouragement to you to attend. (Hear, hear.) What I feel—and, if I may say so, what I want you to feel—is, that we should just inspire each other with fresh courage to attack the difficulties which we have to encounter. Now, in regard to the annual report and the attitude, to my mind, we should take up towards the report and towards this meeting to-day. You have the reports before you, and I would ask you kindly to refer to them—I do not mean the financial report, but the report itself. With regard to

#### THE EXAMINATIONS.

I have to make this statement—that it is a very satisfactory part of the report. We have an increase in the number of candidates who have presented themselves for examination, and we have a distinct advance in the number of passes in the examinations. I am glad to be enabled to record the conviction I have formed from watch-

ing these examinations recently and watching the men who have come up for examination, that we are gradually raising the tone of the examination. In regard to passes, I feel that the important scholastic training, the severe tests at starting, are setting a very marked advance in the after-results. Now, with regard to

#### THE EVENING MEETINGS.

I have to adopt an optimistic tone. There has been a most distinct advance in the character of these meetings, and I have no doubt whatever, from what I have read, that this advance has been marked in the past as well. We have had papers of exceptional interest, of great practical value, we have had discussions that have been most helpful, and we have had exhibitions of scientific apparatus which have been examined and commented upon, in the freedom of parochial talk, with very great pleasure. The attendances have been very much larger. Now, again, I repeat myself, these meetings mark a distinct advance along the line. There was a special educational meeting, held in January, and with that meeting I was particularly pleased. We had a most thoughtful and a most elaborate address from Professor Wild, of the Manchester University. We had a very interesting discussion as a result, and I may tell you here that the correspondence which I received from various parts of the kingdom on that lecture, and on the discussion, was to me most interesting. I have no hesitation in saying that as an illustration of public schools it reveals an advance in the value of the sixth form of our students. I feel that the ideas embraced by Professor Wild in his paper indicate that where there are men of greater capacity and of advanced opportunities, and, it may be, of both hereditary and envired conditions, such men will see their way into a higher grade and yet, I believe, remain in the ranks of pharmacy. Well, there was another interesting paper which was possibly a little overshadowed for the moment by the greater paper or the more prominent one of Professor Wild—I refer to the paper by Mr. H. Wippell Gadd on "Concurrent Curricula." I do not know if Mr. Gadd is present, but that paper revealed a very patient, painstaking inquiry into the conditions of apprenticeship, and into the importance and desirability of a curriculum being worked concurrently with apprenticeship. I believe that not only in London, in Edinburgh, in Glasgow, and in the great cities and towns of the North, but even in the more sparsely populated districts of the South and West, there are increasing facilities for the carrying-out of this curriculum. In my city we have now advantages for young men to study botany, chemistry, and physics—I will not say pharmacy, for that should be learned in the pharmacy itself. (Applause.) There are advantages working up all along the line for the education of students; and, gentlemen, you cannot, in your own pharmacies and in your relations with young men in your own establishments, impress too strongly upon them the importance of acquiring knowledge gradually, slowly, and extending over a long period of time. I am satisfied in my own mind that it is the one and only remedy for the ordinary students to meet the examination and pass. Well, now, on

#### THE SCHOOL

I have just a brief comment to make. I am aware that I speak in the presence of gentlemen who are connected with many good and effective schools, and I am not unconscious or unmindful of the particular fact that this



year the Pereira medal was won by a man trained at our own school. (Applause.) Gentlemen, I am sure those who are connected with other schools will not misunderstand me when I say this—that what we have endeavoured to do at Bloomsbury Square is to found and maintain a typical school. (Applause.) Our desire has been—by the attainments of our professors, the accredited positions of those men eminent in their several walks of knowledge, in the laboratories, in the museum, in the library, and by the whole plant of the Society—to furnish our young men with an opportunity of acquiring knowledge which we think is almost unique. We desire to turn out pharmaceutical students of the very highest order and most effectively prepared for their after-work in life. I will say that I believe the plant of this institution is almost complete. My friend Dr. Symes will possibly say it is not quite complete yet. He wants something done in the way of a pharmaceutical laboratory, and I have no doubt we shall see our way to meet his wishes in that matter. The school celebrated its sixty-second session last October. I did refer last evening, at the dinner, very briefly to the very charming address which that abundantly gifted man Dr. Swan delivered at that meeting, but I had several important items of business to attend to and several most pleasant functions to attend and discharge in connection with that celebration. There was the presentation of

#### THE HANBURY MEDAL

to M. Collin. Unhappily, he could not receive it himself, owing to illness, but he wrote me a most charming letter subsequent to the presentation. In the absence of M. Collin it was handed to Count Montholon who came from the French Embassy. I think that was an honour, a distinction, accorded to this Society and to the distinguished recipient which we shall not forget. (Applause.) I should also like to refer—because there are many ladies and gentlemen here who were not present at our dinner last night, when I made a brief reference to it—to the splendid liberality so modestly and beautifully rendered by Sir Thomas Hanbury with reference to the endowment of the Hanbury Gold Medal. When Sir Thomas Hanbury came to me, a few minutes before I came to the chair, and told me what it was in his heart to do, of course I responded with all my soul to the appeal, and I was enabled then to state—and, ladies and gentlemen, you will not forget this although it has been reported—that Sir Thomas Hanbury has given us securities producing 25*l.* a year and has promised that if there should be any deficiency in that amount he will at once make it up. As the award is a biennial one, you will see that whoever is the recipient of that medal will at once receive also the sum of 50*l.* (Applause.) Most graceful and eloquent references to this fact were made in Paris in October last by M. Collin and also by M. Bourquelot. At that meeting I had the great pleasure of having with me my friend Mr. Idris, the President of the British Pharmaceutical Conference. (Applause.) Now, I just want to refer to another of the

#### HONORARY MEMBERS

who were elected at our last meeting of the Council. I specially emphasise the election of Dr. Swan, but I should be sorry to forget to mention the name of Sir Henry Littlejohn. (Applause.) Sir Henry Littlejohn, as you are aware, is the Professor of Forensic Medicine in the University of Edinburgh. His writings on legal medicine and on questions affecting public health are now standard works, and they are of the highest possible value to the profession and to the country generally. We have done ourselves an honour by electing Sir Henry Littlejohn to an honorary membership. Will you pardon me referring to the very agreeable intelligence I received a few days ago from M. Bourquelot that the Paris Society of Medicine had been good enough at their last meeting to elect me as an honorary member of their Society? (Applause.) Well, now, ladies and gentlemen, the next paragraph in the report has reference to

#### THE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

The library, of course, is one that is ever growing, and our difficulty lies in the embarrassment of our riches.

Unless we carry out my dear friend Martindale's suggestion—that is, to annex the whole of the Square and go in for building palatial structures—I do not know how we are to get over the difficulties affecting the library and museum. We want more space. We do all we can to economise space in various ways that I will not trouble you with. One of the special features of our library is that it is not an ordinary library of literature, fiction, biography, history, or what-not, but is a special library specially intended and specially to be used by our students who go there for reference-purposes. Many of our workers in London and elsewhere boast of making use of the library for the special purpose of reference. These, gentlemen, are days when reference libraries are growing in value. In the hotel where I stay I have been meeting with a gentleman, a friend of mine, who is also a resident in my own neighbourhood. He is a great writer, and he goes three or four days a week to the British Museum to make notes and to make references. He said to me the other day, "You know, Mr. Atkins, it is absolutely important in these days, in making any references, to make them accurate and precise, because when the critics come down upon you in the 'Athenæum' or 'Spectator,' you know not whether they may find out any mistakes you have made." Our library, then, is of supreme value for reference. The museum is a collection, and a unique collection, of *materia medica*, using that phrase in its proper sense, and it is curated by a curator who knows his business. (Hear, hear.) The next point, the next section in the report, is entitled "Legal." We have had a very considerable number of

#### PROSECUTIONS FOR INFRINGEMENT

of the 1868 Act. Now, our prosecutions—the prosecutions under that Act—are our prerogative; they are essentially and exclusively our prerogative under Sections 15 and 17 of the Act, but they are not our perquisites. I draw a distinction here which you, gentlemen, will appreciate. There is an impression outside that we are making a big balance in our favour on our prosecutions, but I tell you that there is a very large adverse balance. I do not know what the figure may be this year, but it amounts to some hundreds of pounds. (Mr. Robinson: 560*l.*) Mr. Robinson says 560*l.*, and he knows all about it. Well, now, gentlemen, you will see that to carry out the Act is a self-denying ordinance for us; and when I tell you that sometimes north of the Tweed the fines we secure are small and the costs of prosecution are large, you will understand that we have there a most self-denying work to perform. But we cannot shrink it. We are bound to take these steps, and this goes a long way to explain any unpopularity with which this Society may be regarded on the part of the outside public. I know where the two special points lie, and I know what they are. The men who have been prosecuted and the men connected with them do not look upon us with friendly eyes, and I know very well that failures in the examination-rooms do not secure friendship. But our duty is here. Now, the next section of the report is the Parliamentary, and this brings you at once to the question of our

#### PHARMACY BILL.

Now, I do not propose myself to labour the points or to say much to you on the Bill, but I want you to remember this—that its second reading is down for June 1. That, I believe, has some relation to a day at Epsom, not to Epsom salts. (Laughter.) At the same time, it will have some possible influence upon the treatment of the Bill if it reaches any stage at all. I would remind you that there are six blocking notices given. Last year we had five; this year we have one more. I would remind you that there are difficulties for that Bill, and after Whitsuntide the standing orders of the House practically give the Government the whole of the remaining working-hours of the Session. I do not want to dispirit you over this matter, but I want you to be prepared for casualties. The Bill is introduced in its entirety. It is the Bill of last year, with the exception that the rights of professional and veterinary surgeons are reserved. It appeared that the two bodies representing them thought that there was an obscurity in the clause or clauses relating to them, and



we have made that clear now by introducing into the Bill an amended clause; and I am glad to know, from the conversations I had last evening with gentlemen sitting near me, that they accepted the clause as giving them most complete and entire exemption. Now, Clause 7 will no doubt lead to a point on which we shall have to fight. I know there is a considerable division among some of our public men in regard to this clause, but, gentlemen, I tell you, from the correspondence I have received and the conversations I have had, that if a referendum were made to the entire nation—as affecting pharmacy, of course—the majority would be in favour of the retention of Clause 7. (Hear, hear, and applause.) The feeling is this: whatever may be the upshot, whatever may be the chances of the war, beaten or not beaten, winning or losing, what we want emphatically is to get this Bill discussed. (Applause.) It will be a great object-lesson if we can get it discussed in Parliament by men who know what its provisions are: we shall go a long way to clearing the atmosphere, for I distinctly believe that we have prudence, right, and justice on our side. (Applause.) I know that there are vested interests in the House, and very marked vested interests. I have members of Parliament continually reminding me of their quantity and their power. We are not unmindful of them, but, gentlemen, what I say is that we have the public interests, and not our own interests exclusively or chiefly, to argue for, and I think we may fearlessly go into the House and ask for consideration. I am only sorry that we have not in the House some man or men specially acquainted with our condition. (Hear, hear.) Of course, Mr. Lough has been most patient and painstaking as a public man in examining that Bill, and from conversations I had with Mr. Lough last evening, I believe he has most thoroughly studied the contents of the Bill, and that if he has the opportunity, with the power he has of expressing his opinions and of logical arguing, he will place our wishes and wants fairly before the House. There is another Bill which has foreshadowed itself: it is called the Government Bill dealing with poisons. We do not know much about that Bill yet, but we know something about it through the very valuable services rendered by my friend Mr. Robinson, who has been dealing with heads of Departments, and has acquired and established most cordial relations so far as he is concerned with them on our behalf. He knows a good deal—at least, he knows something—of what may be possible in that Bill. Now, gentlemen, we may have to oppose it; if our interests are being threatened, it will be our duty to do so. On the other hand, it may be our duty, without sacrificing principle, to negotiate. The Bills may be referred to a Committee—our Bill, their Bill—and if they can possibly be amalgamated in any way, and our interests are reserved or protected, that will be the safe line to take; but there can be no doubt, we all admit, whatever our political convictions may be with regard to the present Government, that if we get its support we go a long way towards attaining our object. Well, now the next point is that of

#### THE "JOURNAL."

I will say this—that I congratulate the Editor and his staff on its improvement. (Applause.) I have long argued for this, and in earlier days it was not an easy thing to convince my friends that the view I took was the right one. I believe it is possible to have a journal that appeals to the eclectic skill of the most accomplished men we have amongst us and satisfies them on its scientific line, and also to have a journal that appeals to the great majority of our students and of our readers and meets their wants as well. I see no reason why the two conditions should not be embodied in the same journal. Now, I know that the "Journal" staff is working under oppressive, and to a large extent insanitary, conditions. The staff is very compressed in its working-arrangements, and I am glad to tell you that very shortly we hope that these conditions will be ended. We are now in a state of transition, and I am going to ask you, gentlemen, to suspend your judgment with regard to the management of the "Journal" until the new conditions have been carried out. You know we are just about to take the publishing, which means the advertising-arrangements, mainly into our own hands. They are being removed, or will be removed,

from Messrs. Street, and will be brought to Great Russell Street. We shall then have a solidarity of interests and work there which will be, I think, of immense value to the "Journal." The Secretary will have to move, and whatever may be the nature of his attachment to the house—and naturally it is of a very tender nature which I will not enter into here—he has with the self-sacrifice which he has ever exhibited, said, "Very well, I am prepared to go out if you want this place." Mr. Bremridge is going out, and will very shortly take possession of his new home. Well, now, one word with regard to the "Pharmaceutical Formulary" (*sic*) which is connected with the "Journal." Gentlemen, this again reflects great credit upon the industry and the thoughtfulness of the editor of the "Journal" and the staff. It is an admirable digest and a wonderful result of combination as well as of other work. The success of the "Formulary" is simply phenomenal. We none of us thought that it would ever reach the success which it has achieved, and that leads me up to another point, and that is

#### THE INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

I believe the "Formulary" will very largely solve several of the many difficulties with which we as pharmacists have been troubled in regard to the Inland Revenue Department. Here let me say that I think that the Council may well ask you, gentlemen, to recognise the difficult, the delicate, and the critical position in regard to this Inland Revenue Department. May I say that, having gone down with the Vice-President and Mr. Carteighe (who I deeply regret is not with us to-day, and I regret, of course, the cause which keeps him away), I would like to say this to you very frankly—that when we went down we were met by the whole of the Board and the whole of the staff of the Inland Revenue Department, and Sir Henry Primrose, as the chief, received us in a spirit beyond all praise. We established, I think, a relationship of confidence. I have no hesitation in saying that we were then led to believe from what was said to us that in any important change or in any important crisis they will appeal to us for our opinion before any step is taken. (Hear, hear.) Well, now, gentlemen, the value of that "Formulary" has been recognised by the Department. That is my point, and the other thing is this—that we secured two valuable extensions of time. On the matter of administration I can speak from the sense of the great indebtedness I owe to

#### THE PERMANENT STAFF.

I want to recognise the very valuable services of the permanent staff in this house. (Applause.) Gentlemen, Presidents come and go. Quite right they should go—(laughter)—and what is the result? The President is dependent, absolutely dependent for information, upon the staff, and he forms his own opinion or judgment upon the evidence they submit to him. I feel deeply my indebtedness to my old friend the Secretary, Mr. Bremridge, to Mr. Chater, and the whole staff. (Hear, hear.) Well, now, this is only an illustration of what goes on in our national life. There is a Government, there are members in the House who are responsible for the administration of their departments, but they are the very men, the Ministers, who admit their absolute dependence upon the information supplied to them; and it ever must be so. Now let me say this—that the work of this office is growing by leaps and bounds. Since I have been on the Council I am sure that the administrative work of this office—the special and routine work as well as the emergencies which create this work—has quadrupled. Now I want to say a word of tribute to the excellent work done by the

#### NORTH BRITISH BRANCH.

I think differences may exist sometimes between North and South, but no reference can be made to the representatives of the North British Executive without saying that they are men animated, as Scotsmen ever are, with the desire to do the very best they can for the Society which they represent. (Applause.) I would like to say this, too—that I recognise the very important services rendered by our Assistant-Secretary there, Mr. Rutherford Hill. He is a man of many sides, many gifts, and many attainments,



and, I believe, a highly conscientious man who desires to do the very best for the Society he represents. Gentlemen, I do not know if Mr. Tocher is present, but I know of no territorial distinctions—God forbid that there should be! I do not acknowledge any boundary-line; I claim to represent, if I represent anything, the whole of Great Britain. (Applause.) I do not want to argue the point, but what I want to say is simply this—that I do not regard the North British Executive as in any sense a separate body; we are the one Society, with one Executive, with the North British Executive doing valuable work for us in Scotland. We are essentially one and only one. (Applause.) Now, just one word in regard to corresponding members. Professor Perrot has just sent the first instalment of his work. It was addressed to me, and I handed it to the Secretary. It will go into the library. Professor Perrot has also written me a very graceful letter acknowledging his election as a corresponding member. Gentlemen, we know of no nationality in this connection. We have specially honoured this year France with an honorary and a corresponding member, Professor Bourquelot and Professor Perrot, but we have honoured Germany also by electing Professors Beckurts and Harwich as corresponding members. Looking at

#### THE OBITUARY,

I should be very sorry to pass over that paragraph of the report without one word. In John Barclay we lost a young man full of promise who had done substantial work in pharmacy. In Mr. Proctor we lost one of singularly unique gifts and of great literary power. It has been one of my pleasures in life to claim an intimate friendship with Mr. Proctor. When I was in Bristol last year I received a very warm invitation from him, conveyed through a mutual friend, to go and spend a day with him, but, unfortunately, I was unable to accept the invitation. Mr. Proctor was a man whose works in pharmacy will ever form subject for reference. Then there was that fine old gentleman Nathaniel Smith, of Cheltenham. It was my pleasure at Malvern to spend a day with him at his charming home near the Cotswold Hills, and I shall ever recall the delight I had in listening to him as he gave me reminiscences of his early life and early struggles, in the midst, I may say, if not of poverty, of straitened conditions. Then, last but not least, references have been made—so very completely to that other name which I have only to mention—Mr. John Taylor. Mr. Taylor was a member of the Council who at once placed himself in the very forefront of our debates. He was a man of lofty purpose and high thought, and possessed a wonderful power of compact expression.

The address took three-quarters of an hour to deliver, and at the conclusion the President came in for an outburst of applause. When this had subsided, the President essayed to put a motion to the meeting for the adoption of the report and financial statement, but the SECRETARY reminded him that the members are allowed an opportunity of commenting on the reports. The PRESIDENT called on the members to make any remarks they desired, and after a few minutes' silence

Mr. G. J. KNIGHT got up and made a few forcibly delivered criticisms. He first congratulated the President on the fact that the Council have got over the old idea that a provincial member of the Council cannot be President, but after all, he added, it does not matter much to a drowning man whether he drowns in six feet or six fathoms of water. Mr. Knight then quoted from the preamble of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, "Whereas it is expedient for the safety of the public that persons keeping open shop for the retailing, dispensing, or compounding of poisons . . . should possess a competent practical knowledge of their business." "Now, Mr. President," continued Mr. Knight, "have you carried out that Act, have you safeguarded the public?" In the "Daily Telegraph" for May 15 there is an account of a fatal explosion of a mixture of nitric acid and mercury supplied to a lad for replating bicycle handle-bars, in which it is stated the chemist's assistant who supplied the mixture said he was not aware it was dangerous. "Was this, Mr. President," said Mr. Knight, "sold at a chemist's or a boot-shop? If at a boot-shop there has been laxity in

not at once sending round bill-stickers to call attention to the fact." If the Act cannot be administered better, take it into the open and burn it. The imbeciles who compose the House of Commons—(order, order)—well, they are bordering on imbecility—

The PRESIDENT: I should like to remind you, Mr. Knight, that we are taking steps to amend the Pharmacy Act. If the Bill now before the House becomes an Act, the abuses you refer to will be stopped.

Mr. KNIGHT, continuing, said he would drop that matter then and refer to it next year if nothing had been done in the meantime. Next he referred to Inland Revenue matters, and said such authorities as the War Office and Somerset House do not terrify him, but he hoped Mr. Glyn-Jones would not do anything to irritate Somerset House. It took those authorities three weeks to decide whether a label he sent them was liable to duty or not. It was finally decided to be liable to duty although twice previously it had been marked "Not liable." Mr. Knight then referred to the publication of "Pharmaceutical Formulas" and doubted the wisdom of publishing private formulæ. "There are too many nostrums: only this morning," he said, "I had a prescription for Jeweralin at 3s. 6d. for a 4-oz. bottle. Why, I could make the whole blessed thing for 2½d." The best plan, in cases where expensive proprietary articles are concerned, is to call on the doctor and explain the position. The tabloid case was not satisfactory in his opinion. What is a chemist to do when he gets a prescription for antikamnia tabloids? Is he either to disappoint the customer or to play into certain manufacturers' hands?

There was by this a good deal of shuffling of feet and cries of "Time," but this did not in the least disconcert Mr. Knight, who finished his remarks.

After this, no other criticisms being forthcoming, the PRESIDENT put the motion (which was seconded by the VICE-PRESIDENT) to the meeting, and it was passed unanimously.

The five auditors of the Society—Messrs. Bourdas, Hodgkinson, Lescher, Umney, and Yates—were then re-elected, and the SECRETARY called for volunteers to scrutinise the voting-papers. Three more names were asked for to complete the chain of twenty-six scrutineers, and finally Mr. Maben, Miss Hooper, and Mr. Ernest Umney were chosen.

Attention was called to the ballot-box in which those who had not sent in their voting-papers could deposit their votes, and the several registers required by the Pharmacy Acts were also on view.

Mr. PETER MACEWAN moved that the "best thanks of the Society be given to the President and Council for the admirable manner in which they have discharged their duties during the past year" and this was seconded by Mr. SROOKE, who said he had attended the meetings for thirty-six years and never remembered such a peaceful meeting or such an eloquent speech from the President. Mr. Stooke slyly added that perhaps the fact that the President was careful not to refer to certain parts of the financial report resulted in such a quiet meeting.

The motion was carried, and the PRESIDENT said a few words of thanks, as did also the VICE-PRESIDENT.

The meeting then adjourned to Thursday at 3 p.m.

#### THE ADJOURNED MEETING

took place on May 19. The poll was declared at about half-past three, the delay being caused by the number of candidates being larger and voting being somewhat heavier this time. Mr. J. W. Bowen was the chairman of the scrutineers, and a feature of interest is the fact that there were three ladies amongst the scrutineers. The following is the result of the voting as declared by the PRESIDENT, the first seven being elected:

Newsholme, G. T. W. ....	2,678	Corder, O. ....	1,680
Atkins, S. R. ....	2,412	Sargeant, F. P. ....	1,579
Gibson, W. H. ....	2,253	Betty, R. B. ....	974
Gifford, R. L. ....	2,228	Higgs, A. ....	793
Currie, W. L. ....	2,017	Pickering, C. E. ....	745
Robinson, R. A. ....	1,884	Paterson, J. ....	709
Hagon, A. ....	1,797		





## Annual Dinner

of the Members of the  
Pharmaceutical Society  
and their Friends

ONCE more the Whitehall Rooms of the Hôtel Métropole were the rendezvous. On Tuesday evening, May 17, from 6.30 to 7 o'clock, was the time fixed for the reception of the guests by the President (Mr. S. R. Atkins, J.P.), the Vice-President (Mr. C. B. Allen), and other officers of the Society. The reception-room was quite crowded, and conversation flowed so freely that most of the guests were not aware that it was nearly 7.15 before the Toastmaster intimated that dinner was served. The guests then followed the President slowly through the winding passages that lead to the Whitehall Rooms. The tables were exceptionally gay on the present occasion, for, in addition to the many handsome pieces of silver plate, the flowers were very fine. When all were seated it was found that the President had on his right Sir W. Selby Church (President of the Royal College of Physicians), Mr. W. Parson (Master of the Society of Apothecaries), Mr. Thomas Lough, M.P., Dr. J. Wilson Swan, F.R.S., Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme, and Dr. Wyndham Cottle. On his left were Mr. John Tweedy (President of the Royal College of Surgeons), Mr. David Howard, Sir M. M. Bhownaggee, M.P., Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, Mr. Marshall Hall, K.C., M.P., and Mr. R. A. Robinson, J.P. The Vice-President presided at B spur table at right-angles to the A table, and the other Vice-Chairmen were Mr. Charles Umney, Mr. A. E. Ekins, Mr. W. Hills (Treasurer), Mr. Richard Bremridge (Secretary), Mr. Isaiah Bourdas, and Mr. John W. Bowen. The dinner was served after the President had said Grace and we append

### The Menu.

Hors-d'Œuvre.  
Consommé Paysanne.  
Crème d'Artichauts à la Châtelaine.  
Saumon, Sauce Crevettes.  
Whitebait.  
Ris-de-veau Portugaise.  
Poularde Régence.  
Sorbet à la Vénitienne.  
Selle d'Agneau à la Broche.  
Petits Poits à l'Anglaise.  
Pommes de Terre Dauphine.  
Caneton d'Aylesbury. Salade.  
Asperges, Sauce Hollandaise.  
Timbale de Fruits à la Parisienne.  
Fondue au Chester.  
Bombe Mathilde. Gâteau Marquis.  
Dessert. Café Noir.

The wines were: Gonzalez Dry Sherry; Liebfraumilch (Friedbörigs); Duminy, Ex. Qual. Dry, 1885; Irroy, Carte d'Or, Ex. Sec., 1895; Liqueurs; Chateau Lafite, 1894; and Martinez, moderately dry Port.

After dinner the Lynton Quartette sang Grace, and in the course of the evening they, with Miss Nellie White and Miss Bret Harte, gave several vocal selections.

### The Toasts.

The loyal toast having been honoured with musical accompaniment, the PRESIDENT gave

#### THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

He said: We as chemists have now found it convenient to curry favour with both sides of the House, and we are honoured to-night by representatives of both political parties. We want to make friends with them all. We have a little bit of business in the House of Commons which we trust may come to a successful issue. We shall want their gallant and hearty support. We have a Bill. I am not going to talk about it, but would only like to say that we are charged by the onlookers with having prompted this Bill in a sort of trade-union spirit. Now, if we had done that, we should have endeavoured as a

corporate body to protect the interest of our own body, but we have not conceived the Bill in any such form. From the first to the last the Bill has been promoted in the public interest, and we want the Bill to be discussed. We are quite willing that the Bill should be examined, analysed, and criticised, and we are not afraid of the issue. Our very best thanks are due to those gentlemen who go into Parliament and give their time, brains, thoughts, money, and influence for our advantage, and the only thing we can do is to give them a tribute of thanks for their great sacrifice and labour. A process of devolution is going on in the House, and the work cannot be carried on without the aid of Grand Committees; and when we come to know, as we who are promoting this Bill know, of those conditions, we get some vague idea as to the amount of labour involved in these Committees. We have an *embarras de richesse* in the way of M.P.s present to-night, among them being Mr. E. Marshall Hall and Mr. Henniker-Heaton. We have also present the gentleman who has undertaken to bring forward our Bill in the House of Commons—Mr. Thomas Lough. (Loud cheers.) Now, gentlemen, without making any secret of it, we know that Mr. Lough has not done this except at considerable self-sacrifice, and it may be with the loss of pecuniary interest that he has taken up the question of pharmacy legislation. He has made it essentially his own study, and we are deeply indebted to him for his efforts. And we have present Sir M. M. Bhownaggee, who represents the North-East division of Bethnal Green. He is known to literature as the author of the "History of the Constitution of the East India Company." I ask you now to drink this toast with all the enthusiasm and hospitality which are associated with it, coupling the names of Mr. Thomas Lough and Sir M. M. Bhownaggee. (Applause.)

Mr. THOMAS LOUGH, M.P., in responding, said: When the list of distinguished M.P.s was mentioned I had a ray of hope that someone else would be called upon to respond. There is one M.P., however, whose name has not been mentioned—my friend Mr. W. O'Malley, who represents the Irish party. (Cheers.) I would recommend anybody who wants to get anything from the House of Commons to "square" the Irish—(laughter and applause)—in the person of Mr. O'Malley. I came into the room without a single idea in my mind as to what I should say if I were called upon to respond to this toast, but I was soon put at ease, especially after one of my immediate neighbours remarked that since the war had broken out in the Far East he had ceased to take any interest in the House of Commons. (Laughter.) I felt I was safe from that moment—(laughter)—but it was a perfectly shocking and bloodthirsty remark to make. I cannot imagine anyone not taking an interest in Parliament. (Laughter.) Members of Parliament do not get sufficient credit for the amount of time and labour which they devote to the public service. The country cannot get on for a single year without the Houses of Parliament. You would have no Army, no Navy, and no taxes. (Loud laughter.) Your President said you had "a little business going on there," and the delicate manner in which the business has been alluded to, and the way the public are being educated on the question, does you infinite credit. You have got a Bill which, as far as I can make out, has been going on for the last thirty years—(loud laughter)—and I hope at last your patience will soon be rewarded. You said, sir, this was not a question of party politics, but I must say that the Bill is being blocked indiscriminately by gentlemen who represent all sides of the House of Commons. I have always been prejudiced in favour of chemists. I remember somebody being asked what a chemist was, and



MR. T. LOUGH, M.P.



the reply was "One who knows the constituent nature of things." I found that definition of chemists very useful to me. It is very important in Parliament to know "the constituent nature of things." There are seventeen chemists in my own division—that means one chemist to every 6,000 of the population—(cries of "Where is it?")—but, on the other hand, there is one licensed victualler to every hundred. Therefore though this Government bring in a Bill to reduce the number of licensed victuallers they have no justification in reducing the number of chemists. The company clause interests me greatly. If I was ill I would not care for a "company" attending on me. (Laughter.) I would rather trust myself to one of those old-fashioned pharmaceutical chemists. (Laughter.) As regards the Bill, it has been favourably received by the House on the whole, and I am greatly indebted to the support of those gentlemen present. The Government, it is said, are also interested in a chemists' Bill of their own, but if something is left out of that Bill which we do not approve of, or if something is in the Bill we do not like,



SIR M. BOWNAGGREE,  
M.P.

we can make it possible for the Bill to be amended to suit our tastes before it can be passed into law. (Applause.)

Sir M. M. BOWNAGGREE in the course of his reply, said his friends and Parliamentary colleagues, Mr. Marshall Hall and Mr. O'Malley, were better qualified to respond than he. He was not an Irish member, nor was he any longer an active lawyer. As regards the Bill, he was pleased to think that he for one had done something to promote their cause in the House. Whenever the House of Commons found itself able to legislate on the Pharmacy

Bill, either for or against it, they might depend upon it that if there was any unfair competition, many members of the House, regardless of party, would do their best to secure the justice which hitherto had been denied to chemists. (Applause.) He thanked them sincerely for the kindly manner in which they had given the toast of the British Legislature, and he could assure them that whatever measure of justice is claimed in an injured cause like theirs, that that measure of justice would be obtained in spite of all the difficulties of legislation which the House of Commons has before it week after week and month after month. (Loud cheers.)

There were loud cries for "O'Malley," but the Toastmaster sternly repressed the enthusiasts who clamoured for the genial Irish member, and announced the next toast, that of

#### THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

The PRESIDENT, in rising to propose this toast, referred to the absence of Mr. Carteighe through ill-health, adding that it is the first time Mr. Carteighe had been away from the Society's annual dinner since that function was inaugurated. The speaker next expressed his indebtedness to Sir W. S. Church, President of the Royal College of Physicians, and to Mr. J. Tweedy, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, for their presence. He then quoted Herbert Spencer—"The great quest of the world is happiness." There is an intimate connection between happiness and health, and between health and the medical profession. The doctor ushers the human being into existence and then preserves that existence as long as he can. He (the doctor) is friend, philosopher, and guide throughout life, and when the inevitable is at hand he smooths the way to the unseen. If there is one body that can propose the toast of the medical profession with sincerity, continued the President, it is the Pharmaceutical Society. Chemists have very intimate relations with the medical profession. The medical functions are to diagnose and prescribe; the pharmaceutical to prepare and compound the remedies which medical men prescribe. It is difficult to lay down delimitations or boundary-lines in these matters, but the rôle of the Pharmaceutical Society has always been to teach a lofty ethical philosophy, and to

urge chemists not to encroach on medical practice. There is beyond a hinterland where free-lances sport, it is true, but the Society never encourages such things, always maintaining that it is better for chemists to stick to their lasts. Pharmacists stand in intimate relation to the medical profession in regard to the Pharmacopœia, and have had in days past a large share in the preparation of that work, but in the days to come they ought to have more. Whilst the Society are willing to place their research laboratory and professors at the disposal of the medical profession and the public, the time has come when some recognition must be asked for. Pecuniary recognition is not wanted—although the Society would be justified even in asking it—but what pharmacists want is a distinct statutory status in the preparation of the Pharmacopœia. If this cannot be obtained without fresh legislation, then legislation must be undertaken. Medical men to whom the subject is broached cordially concede that recognition is the due of the pharmacist, and, indeed, surprise is expressed that the claims of pharmacy are not already conceded. After referring to the presence of the Master of the Society of Apothecaries, as well as the Presidents of the Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons, the President concluded by saying that he was sure the justice of the claims of pharmacists would be recognised. ("Hear, hear," and applause.)

Sir WILLIAM SELBY CHURCH, after thanking those present for the kindly way in which the toast had been received and the graceful manner in which it had been proposed, said the connection that has always existed between medical men and pharmacists has undergone considerable changes of late years. The free-lances referred to he took to be those persons who offer in the daily Press to cure the multitude of all the ailments under the sun. The medical profession exists not only for the diagnosis of disease, but also, he hoped, for the alleviation of disease. The profession is at present inundated with weapons of which little is known. His (the speaker's) rule is to act on the same principle that David acted in his preparation for combating Goliath. David said to Saul, who would have had him protect himself with all kinds of armour, "No; I have not proved them: I will have none of them." The medical profession cannot keep up with the activity of pharmacists. His (the speaker's) table is full of books and preparations of which he hardly knows the names. The great point is that now the medical man can rely on the preparations he uses, so that his remedies can go to their aim as directly as the stone from David's sling. It is time that pharmacists made a concerted effort in certain directions which he would foreshadow. Polypharmacy no longer exists—medical men trust to the well-known qualities of particular drugs; but of late years a still more potent remedy has been placed in their hands—namely, sera. Now, it seems essential that such potent therapeutic agents as sera should be standardised. It ought to be the duty of the Government, but he doubted if for the present a Government would be found to undertake the work. A good many years ago, when anti-diphtheritic serum was first introduced, the two Royal Colleges came forward and offered to prepare serum of definite strength for the Asylums Board and the London Hospitals. Concerted action should now be taken in regard to the standardisation of the numerous sera used by the medical profession. There are difficulties in obtaining sera of equal strength—an important matter when dealing with such potent preparations—and there is no way of knowing the potency except by distinct experiments. It is already known that the stronger sera can be obtained the more beneficial are the results, but progress should be made still further in the direction of standardisation of the strength. (Applause.)

Mr. JOHN TWEEDY, replying for the Royal College of Surgeons, said that the medical profession exists to promote public health by diet and sanitary science, but it would be unjust to forget how much his (the speaker's) own branch of the profession depends on the therapeutics of drugs. The consumption of medicines is enormous, and the tons of tabloids consumed during the whole year cannot be disregarded and must exert an important influence on public health. Much of this use of drugs is undesirable, unless one looks upon the consumption of



these tabloids rather as an ingenious way of preparing for the transit to the other world to which the President has alluded. (Laughter.) "I should like," continued Mr. Tweedy, "to call attention to the unfair advantage which the previous speaker has taken of my youth and innocence in stating that I was likely to fill in the lapses in his observations—Sir William Church never makes lapses, and when he has finished the final word has been said. There is one side, however, of the relations between the surgeon and the pharmaceutical chemist which I would like to refer to, and that is that the chemist is looked upon as the natural person to administer first-aid. Injured persons are taken to the chemist's shop in the first place, and in these shops there is undoubtedly a great amount of skill practised in an unostentatious manner." He (the speaker) had himself benefited by the attention of chemists, and in

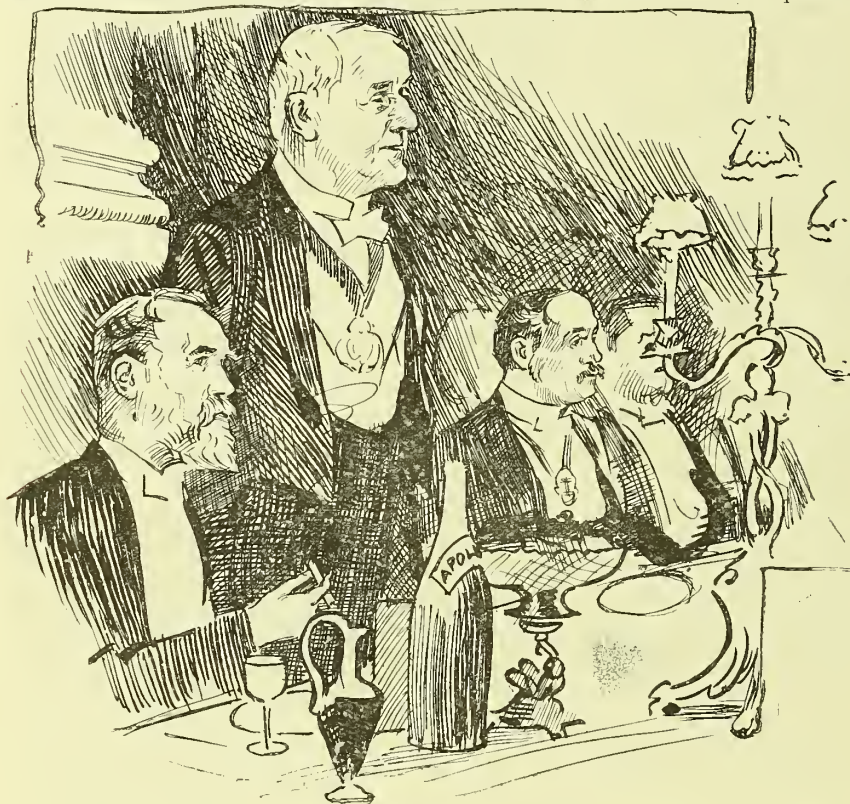
advises further necessary advice. ("Hear, hear," and applause.)

Dr. J. WILSON SWAN, in proposing the toast of

#### THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY,

said: I should have been oppressed by the responsibility and importance this toast seems to lay on the proposer if I had not remembered that it is an old and always welcomed friend—a toast, in fact, that you have come here chiefly to honour—and that, therefore, it is not necessary to say anything to obtain for it a most hearty reception. Like the health of the King, it largely speaks for itself; and I question whether I had not better follow the time-honoured precedent in the case of royal toasts and leave its own merit to be the spokesman. I will concede much to the force of that question, but not everything, for there

are some things I must say, and you would hardly forgive me for omitting. The Council have done me the honour of making me an honorary member of this Society. I desire to express my best thanks and the pleasure this mark of their appreciation has given me. It has made me one of your youngest members, and yet ever since I was a young man—alas! a great while—I have been in intermissive touch with you, not always in the marching column. But as you cannot be both in procession and at the window, perhaps in the position of partial detachment I may have had some advantage as an observer—at least that of a different point of view—and my observation leads me to this: that during the sixty-three years' "life" of the Society there have been in this country many great and salutary changes in the position of pharmacy. Some changes, doubtless, are owing to extraneous causes, but after all due allowance has been made for these natural developments there remains a large balance of improvement which, to make up the full sum, must be put to the credit of the Pharmaceutical Society. Its last report shows that it is still steadily pursuing its ideal—its two main objects—the raising of the status of the phar-



THE PRESIDENT: ON HIS RIGHT SIR W. S. CHURCH, ON HIS LEFT MR. JOHN TWEEDY.

#### THE HANDMAID DOMINANT.

Free from the President floweth fine orat'ry;  
Placid we listen in pride;  
Picks he the pearls from his verbal laborat'ry,  
Medicoes great either side.

Master Physician and Ruler of Surgery  
Give homage to Pharmacy's Lord,  
And—to avoid an appearance of perjury—  
Atkins as orator scored.

cases brought to him he welcomed the first-aid administration of chemists, as he could then be pretty sure at least that no harm had been done, which was more than he could say sometimes about members of his own profession. The chemist, by his education, has an advantage in the administration of first-aid over other persons, and although his proper calling in the manufacture, preparation, and dispensing of therapeutic remedies, the chemist has more than any other person a good knowledge of minor surgery. The chemist knows the extent of his knowledge, and also the extent of his ignorance, and is careful not to exceed the limits of his knowledge. The chemist supplies the first aids that common humanity suggests, and then

macist, and, consequently, of pharmacy, by the education and by efficient legal protection for the fully qualified. It is to be hoped that legislation promoted independently by the Society, if not through the Pharmacy Bill now waiting the second reading in the House of Commons, may make yet further contribution towards these necessary ends. I am sure that we all realise that there never was a time when educational thoroughness was so imperative as now, when so much new knowledge is to be learnt—and so much unlearned: when it is not enough for the chemist's assistant to be well acquainted with the pharmacopœia and materia medica, but to be quite efficient he must be on at least speaking terms with nearly the whole circle of science. I



must not touch on political questions, but I think I may go so near the borderline as to wish success to those who, following and co-operating with Mr. Tyrer, are making efforts to remove the disabilities under which the British manufacturer lies in respect of duty on the alcohol used in chemical manufactures. (Hear, hear.) It is certainly a question of fiscal reform, but one that will evoke no difference of opinion in this company. I must congratulate the Society and the President equally on the maintenance of their old relationship. The honour is perhaps not so great as the merit, but it is the greatest in our power to bestow, and we feel it is bestowed with great advantage to the Society, for no one is better qualified by experience, by ability, and by character to guide its fortunes than the accomplished gentlemen chosen. The record of the Society well illustrates the truth that where there is necessary work to be done, the right man appears at the right moment to do it. It was so on the birth of the Society. All through the history of the Society it has never lacked the guidance of the master-hand. Your President ably fills an exacting office, and well deserves your loyal support and your best thanks. Pharmacist, scholar, man of affairs, he is emphatically the right man in the right place. (Loud applause.)



DR. J. WILSON SWAN.

ance of the master-hand. Your President ably fills an exacting office, and well deserves your loyal support and your best thanks. Pharmacist, scholar, man of affairs, he is emphatically the right man in the right place. (Loud applause.)

The PRESIDENT in reply said: "I venture to say that no man in this distinguished assembly is better qualified to propose this toast than Dr. Swan. It is now some forty-three years since I had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Dr. Swan under extremely interesting circumstances, of which I will not give the details at the present time. His accomplishments are known over the entire world, and we have recently honoured ourselves by electing him an honorary member of the Pharmaceutical Society. He is a man whose splendid services for science and in every branch of physical research are universally admitted. I had the pleasure of listening to the address by Dr. Swan to the students of the School of Pharmacy a few years ago, and well remember the value which that address would be as an incentive to those young men." The President then went on to refer to the presentation of the Hanbury Gold Medal to Dr. Eugène Collin, the accomplished French pharmacologist, and said that when, shortly after he had presented the medal, he went to Paris to attend the Centenary of the Paris Society of Pharmacy, he well remembered the facile manner in which M. Léger made graceful acknowledgment of the award. One of the few distinctions which had been bestowed on himself was one that came to him a day or two ago and which was intensely appreciated by him. He received intimation on May 4 that he had been elected an honorary member of the Paris Society of Pharmacy. (Applause.) He was proud to belong to the Pharmaceutical Society and to be—for the moment—its President. Since its foundation in 1841 the provisions which it set before it had been steadily kept in view, and education, protection, and benevolence had been well looked after. With regard to education they had a school which he characterised as "a standardised preparation" and typical of what a school of pharmacy ought to be. Regarding protection, he wished he could sing a more cheerful song. They had not succeeded to the extent that they had a right to expect in protecting either their titles or their practice, but they

had done their best and hoped, as Mr. Lough had said, that they were getting nearer the "promised land." The work in connection with benevolence needed no commendation from him. The relief of suffering and anxiety to the widow and orphan that had accrued from the Benevolent Fund was great, and he was thankful to know that he had had a share in promoting it. He earnestly appealed to the company to support the Fund by their encouragement, by their means, and by their sympathy. (Applause.)

The PRESIDENT in proposing the last toast—that of

#### OUR GUESTS

—said that they had representatives of art, science, literature, and every branch of human pursuit present with them that evening. He coupled with the name of the toast the name of a man who was known throughout the world, and especially throughout Great Britain, for his eminence in chemical science—Mr. David Howard, President of the Institute of Chemistry.

Mr. DAVID HOWARD, responding, said he presumed he was asked to reply to the toast because he was a son of one of the original members of the Society, and as long as he could remember he had impressed upon him the admirable manner and the admirable work done by the Society. It was true that the origin of scientific chemistry was in



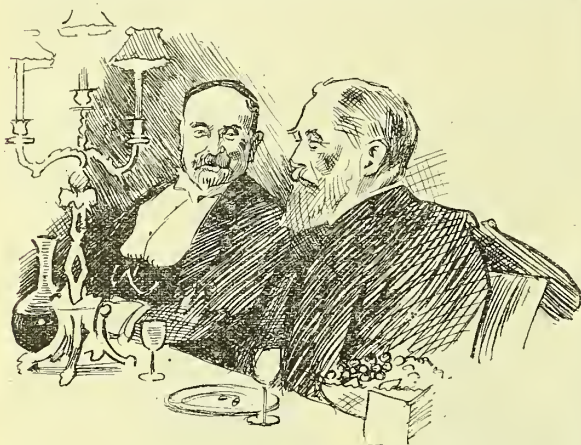
MR. DAVID HOWARD.

pharmacy. Paracelsus seemed to prove that—as far, at least, as he understood him, for he could never quite make up his mind whether the works of Paracelsus were rhodomontade or a strange guess at modern science. (Laughter.) The fact was not sufficiently kept in mind that scientific chemistry was due to pharmacy. It was more as a representative of the guests and of the public at large that he was to speak to them that night, however. He thought the public did not realise the immense debt it owed to the Pharmaceutical Society. The public never thanks anyone for anything, and particularly those to whom it owes the most—

(laughter)—but if one made the smallest mistake the public often gave him a most unreasonable amount of blame. This was especially the case with coroners, who, in glorious ignorance, on occasion made remarks of a damaging character. In English pharmacy it was not sufficient to have the best prescription in the world, but it was necessary that what you took should bear some dim resemblance to what was intended by the prescriber. (Laughter.) It is upon the pharmacist that we depend for the absolute faithfulness in the thing dispensed, which after all is the most important thing to the public. For though people talk about the decay of heroism, he thought the idea must be wrong, if we might judge by the heroic way in which many of the public dose themselves. (Laughter.) He considered they matched the most heroic Crusader against Paynim. (Laughter.) It is not for the Pharmaceutical Society to endeavour to persuade the public generally of their un-wisdom in this particular—(laughter)—for there is a wide desire to take something. (More laughter.) We all know the lady who knows better what is good for one than the whole College of Physicians. We have all from our very earliest childhood had some unsavoury compound to take, and it is wonderful the solatium which comes to one's mind when one "takes something." (Laughter.) He thought this must be more a condition of mind than of body, and it was not the pharmacologist that we ought to look to for a reason, but rather to the psychologist. (Laughter.) It is by ensuring the safety of the public in giving what is pure that English pharmacy is kept so high. He often wished, however, that pharmacists were as much recognised in this country as they were abroad. (Hear, hear.) He did not wish altogether for any close corporation such as they had in foreign countries, but he would like to see the claims of



the chemists more generally recognised. (Hear, hear.) That part of London of which Mr. Lough had told them surely was a happy-hunting ground for the chemist, and they could not expect every part of the country to be like that, but something might be done to prevent undue competition. Moreover, it was rather terrible sometimes to go into a country shop and find a row of bottles containing



DRS. COTTLE AND STEVENSON.

"SKIN" AND "POISON."

Experts together; one knows many skins;  
He, dermatological Cottle,  
The other—grave Thomas—the poisoner's sins  
Has oft had occasion to bottle.  
Both deal in arsenic, strange though it seems:  
One is destined to prescribe it,  
The other induces the ghastliest dreams  
By showing how organs imbibe it.

enough poison to kill a regiment, under the control of a man who knew absolutely nothing about it. The chemist secured more protection for the public than any other tradesman, and more recognition might be made of what the public owe to the untiring zeal of the pharmacist. (Applause.)

The company then dispersed, but somewhat slowly, as there were numerous small reunions in the "coffee-room"—a euphonious term which covers a multitude of inquisitiveness.

EVENING MEETING.

ON Wednesday evening, May 18, an "evening meeting and pharmaceutical exhibition" was held at 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C. The "programme" included a reception by the President and Vice-President in the Examination-hall at 7.30 P.M., a lecture by Professor Morris W. Travers, F.R.S., in the Lecture-theatre at 8 P.M., an exhibition in the Museum, Library, and Chemical Laboratory from 7.30 to 10 P.M., refreshments, and music by the Alexandra Ladies' Orchestra in the Examination-hall at 9 P.M. A company of about 200 persons—among them the President, Vice-President, Messrs. Albert Cooper, Cross, Newsholme, Ransom, F. C. J. Bird, and Bremridge, and including a large leaven of the fair sex—assembled in the Lecture-theatre, where Professor TRAVERS lectured, with experimental demonstration, on "Solidification." Dr. Travers dealt for an hour with some of the changes that take place in the formation of solids. If a pure substance is heated the body melts and remains liquid. But if it is placed at a temperature below the true melting-point and a small crystal of the original substance added, solidification of the whole immediately begins to take place. He demonstrated the influence of the degree of supercooling on the tendency to form crystals by plunging a solution of ethyl acetate into liquid air. He showed that no crystals were formed in the process, but that an opaque gummy substance was indicated if the solution

were cooled rapidly. Crystals were formed, however, if the solution were cooled slowly and a crystal of the same form introduced. This he showed more clearly by filling four tubes with salol solution. Salol melts at 45° C. and he placed one tube in water at 35°, another in water at 20°, a third in ice, and the fourth in liquid air. A little salol was dabbed on to the mouth of each tube, and it was seen that crystallisation went on fastest in the iced tube, to a slower degree in the tube at 20°, and to a still slower degree in water at 35°. In the liquid air the salol did not crystallise out at all, the temperature of the liquid air (−180°) being too far below the actual melting-point. This experiment and subsequent observations were made to prove that the velocity of crystallisation depends on the temperature of crystallisation and the melting-point, and also the velocity by which crystal-formation is checked by sudden cooling. With regard to solid hydrogen, of which so much had been said, it had come to be a question whether the substance formed in the process of cooling liquid hydrogen were really solid hydrogen. He was inclined to think it was merely a glassy viscous fluid. After referring to the application of low temperatures to the destruction of bacteria, spores, &c., he went into the question of how much crystal of the same form was actually necessary to start crystallisation, his conclusions being that the size of the requisite crystal needs only to be exceedingly small—something like one hundred and twenty millionth of a milligram, in the case of salol, being sufficient. Professor Travers then went on to discuss the formation of the crystal, the kinds of crystals, and the fact that occasionally solid mixtures are formed which are mistaken for compounds. He instanced bromide of mercury and iodide of mercury, together forming  $2\text{HgBr} \cdot 2\text{HgI}_2$ , which is not a chemical compound. There are many substances like these that vary in composition according as the temperature varies. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Professor Travers, on the motion of the PRESIDENT, and the company scrambled by devious paths to seek the

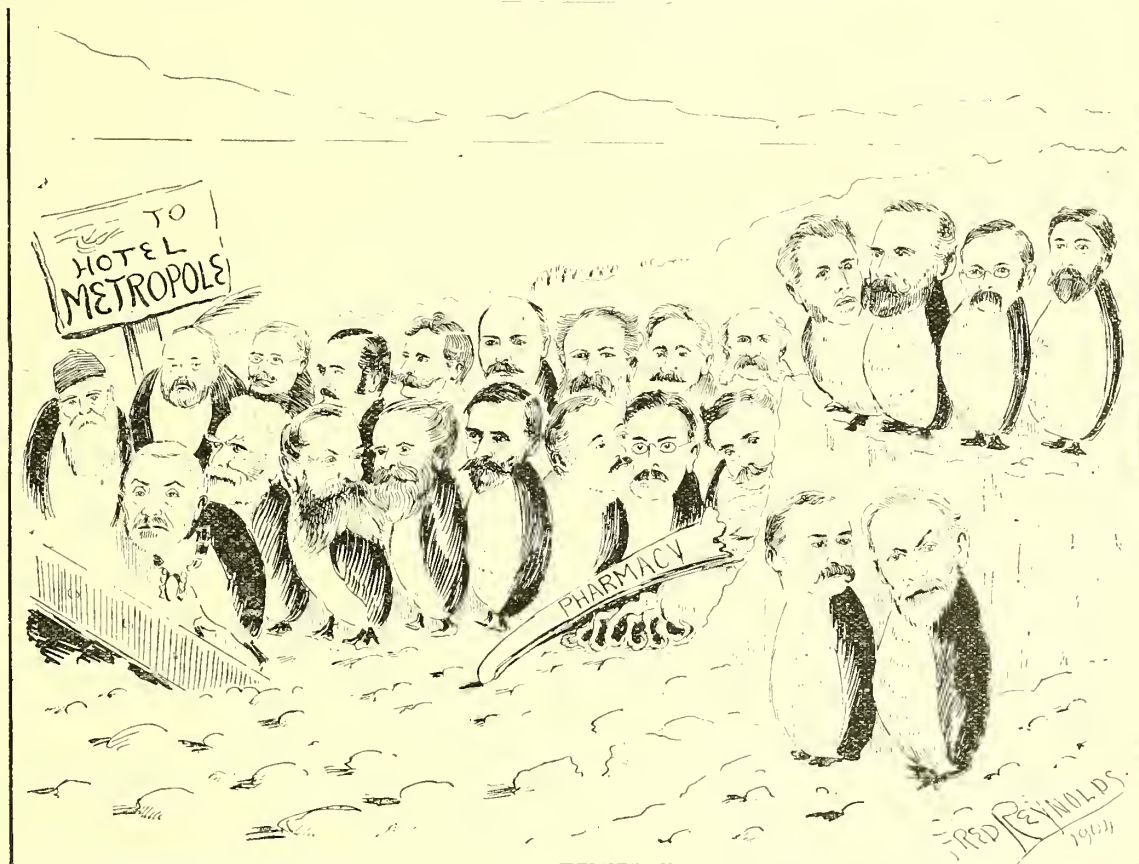
EXHIBITS.

Mr. Holmes had his show of eucalyptus oils in the Museum, and a variety of Japanese drugs, official (in the Pharmacopœia Japonica) and non-official, now more or less imported into Great Britain, and three forms of ginseng-root. In the Histological Laboratory, Mr. Thomas Tyrer showed argon, helium, and other rare chemicals, minerals containing rare elements, and (in conjunction with Mr. Hugo Lorenz) the "Amor" incandescent methylated-spirit lamps. Professor Greenish had a collection of lantern-slides illustrating the collection, transmission, and sale of drugs. In the Library, Mr. W. Warren exhibited six pieces of the old silver pharmaceutical apparatus (illustrated in the *C. & D.* two years ago) and various eighteenth-century manuscripts, prescriptions, and invoice-headings that he has unearthed in connection with his business in Covent Garden. Beside him C. E. Müller, Orme & Co. (Limited) had an exhibit of scientific apparatus. But it was in the Chemical Laboratory that the main exhibit was located, though how to find the laboratory was for many an intricate problem. Here and there one encountered a pointing finger stuck on a wall. It was either an accusing or a directing finger, according to the direction in which one approached it, and various irreproachable gentlemen were observed retiring hastily and in embarrassment from rooms into which they were not supposed to intrude—all on account of that mysterious finger. Occasionally it seemed to point downwards, and staid pharmacists were found clinging to iron staircases to prevent themselves being precipitated into subterranean depths. Visions of grace and beauty were encountered at unexpected corners, but if one persevered and persisted in questioning any official-looking personage whom he (or she) met, he (or she) ultimately got there. The exhibits were many of them very fine, but we observed nothing particularly novel or that has not already been mentioned in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*. The most striking exhibits were perhaps those of Messrs. Maw, Son & Sons, John J. Griffin & Sons (Limited), Heaton, Squire & Francis (Limited), W. Martindale, Parke, Davis & Co., Allen & Hanburys (Limited), and Symes & Co. (Limited). Photo-



graphs of revolver-shots at an exposure of one-millionth of a second on Schleussner's plates drew many to Messrs. Thos. Christy & Co.'s display. Messrs. Harker, Stagg & Morgan (Limited) had a working model of the alcohol-recovery still designed by Mr. F. C. J. Bird. Colton's machinery was shown by Messrs. Griffin. Messrs. C. J. Hewlett & Son made a speciality of Dutch medicines, and had a Huis-apotheek (medicine-chest) fitted with Dutch medicines and book of directions in Dutch. The Pharmaceutical Department, Owens College, showed an improved label-stamper and a shaking-machine with rotary motion and hexagonal bottle. Professor Greenish had on view Jenny's suppository-machine, Schmidt's dry-closing cachets, and other pharmaceutical apparatus. Mr. George

Lunan had a granulating pan and boiler for making effervescent preparations. Mr. W. S. Glass showed a set of aluminium capsule-moulds, capsule-filler, and sample of capsules. Mr. H. Finnemore had a bench-attachment for supporting funnels; and Mr. W. E. Miller had a specimen of turpentine liniment made by dissolving the soap in hot water, and a bottle for making solutions by circulatory motion. Other exhibitors with representative displays were Messrs. Fletcher, Russell & Co. (Limited), Brown & Son, Young's Patent Hygienic Bin Co., Houghtons (Limited), Townson & Mercer, Baird & Tatlock, London (Limited), Robinson & Sons (Limited), William Too-good, E. Merck, A. Gallenkamp & Co. (Limited), Werner, Pfeleiderer & Perkins (Limited), and Irven & Co.



### The Gathering of the Stewardly Penguins.

THE subjects from left to right are :—*Back Row*—Messrs. Elias Bremridge, Richard Bremridge, Editor of the *C. & D.*, Walter Hills, Henry S. Wellcome, P. W. Squire, Charles Symes, W. L. Currie, G. S. Woolley, A. S. Campkin, R. A. Robinson, E. H. Farr, and C. J. Park. *Front Row*—Messrs. S. R. Atkins, M. Carteighe, John Attfield, Albert Cooper, F. Ransom, G. T. W. Newsholme, W. Palmer Wynne. *In front of Cliff*—Messrs. C. B. Allen and F. M. Holmes.

WHEN the buds burst forth into vernal bloom,  
And the Earth takes a verdant sheen,  
When the jackdaw yearns for the peacock's plume,  
And the geese their feathers preen,  
Then the penguin shifteth his bronchial troche  
From its place on the counter screen,  
And his heart is gay  
For he scents the May  
And the *Métropole cuisine*.

They come from the East, they flop from the West,  
They swoop from the far, far North,  
From the Plain and the Spa, at their Scribe's behest,  
They swarm from the Clyde and Forth.  
They hie from the haunts of the hardware kings,  
From the homes that gave them birth;  
For they fain would greet,  
With a meekness meet,  
The Great Ones of the Earth.

The radiant Son, and the Ancient Moon,  
And the Hope of years to come;  
The Men who Teach till the Dark seems Noon,  
And the Taught who with awe are dumb;  
They haste to the Feast at the Whitehall Rooms,  
Where they come with the pick of the land  
To gaze with a pang  
On the Old, Old Gang,  
And the Cult of the "Tabloid" brand.

And the same old Speech and the same old Gag,  
And the same old dreary mime,  
With the cautious utterances that lag,  
While astute M.P.s mark time.  
E'en here and there but a spark of wit  
Like a lonely gem may shine,  
But wit counts least  
At the Penguins' Feast,  
Where boredom reigns divine.



## Legal Reports.

### Trade Law.

**east?**—On May 12, an appeal (*Bell v. Mallison*) by an inspector under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts against the decision of the Justices of South Hunsley Beacon was decided in the King's Bench Division by the Lord Chief Justice and Justices Wills and Kennedy. Appellant entered the shop of Mallison & Barlow, grocers, at Hessele, and asked for "½ lb. of yeast." He was supplied with a compound of pure yeast and 30 per cent. of farina. It was contended before the Justices that yeast was not a food within the definition of Section 26; that it was not sold to the prejudice of the customer, inasmuch as it was superior to pure yeast, the farina being added not to increase the bulk but to ensure its preservation. The appellant urged that he should have been given pure yeast, but the Justices found against him, and dismissed the summons. Their Lordships, in allowing the appeal, said the Justices had evidently overlooked the decisions of that Court to the effect that if a person asks for an article and gets something of a different quality, it is to his prejudice, and it is not for the seller to judge whether a customer wants something different which is thought to be better.

### High Court Cases.

**SUNBEAM BLEACH COMPANY (LIMITED) v. DANIEL CLARKE.** In the Court of Appeal on May 12 and 13, before Lords Justices Williams, Stirling, and Cozens-Hardy, there came on for hearing the defendant's appeal from an order of Mr. Justice Kekewich restraining the appellant (who now appeared in person) from carrying on business under the name of "Clarke & Co." as a manufacturer of Clarke's ammonia bleaching-powder and so on, in breach of covenant which it was alleged he had entered into when he sold his business to the plaintiff company. Mr. Younger, K.C., appeared for the respondents. After considerable argument, in the course of which it transpired that the injunction against the appellant went too far, and the terms of an advertisement by respondents were not such as Mr. Younger would have drafted, Lord Justice Vaughan Williams said the most satisfactory way to get rid of the matter would be to have by consent a plain order that everyone agreed to, and if the defendant disobeyed that, he would be made to learn that he must not. If no such order could be agreed upon, and the defendant did not have the common sense to come to an agreement when he had the opportunity, the plaintiffs should take a limited injunction as to matters that were clear and leave the wider injunction till the trial. He suggested the omission of the words "and from using the same Clarke's Ammonia and from manufacturing or selling Clarke's Ammonia."—Mr. Younger suggested further omission of the words "or using the words 'late Daniel Clarke.'" They were entitled to that and it was important.—His Lordship assented.—Mr. Younger submitted that having sold the secret, though it might only be a partial secret, he ought to be precluded from divulging it to others.—His Lordship: I think you had better wait for the trial.—The defendant said he was thoroughly satisfied, but 1,500 people had been advised of the erroneous injunction, and he asked that the plaintiffs should send them a correct copy of the injunction.—Mr. Younger agreed to this.

Lord Justice Vaughan Williams said there was a motion to commit Clarke in Mr. Justice Joyce's list. That, of course, would not be proceeded with.

It was agreed that the costs of the appeal and the motion should be costs in the action.

#### MRS. BEECHAM'S ACTION.

In the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, before Mr. Justice Grantham and a special jury, the hearing was concluded on Friday, May 13, of the action for alleged negligence brought by Mrs. Josephine Beecham against Messrs. A. & H. White, her former solicitors. His Lordship, during the hearing of the case, expressed his opinion that the documents which had been read did not appear to point to any negligence. Mr. Lawson Walton, K.C., for the plaintiff, subsequently withdrew the case, and upon the direction of his Lordship the jury returned

a verdict for the defendants on the claim and the counter-claim.

#### BRITISH PATENTS : FOREIGN MAKE.

BEFORE Mr. Justice Warrington on Tuesday, two actions by the *Badische Anilin und Soda Fabrik v. W. G. Thompson & Co. (Limited)* and others, came on for hearing. The actions had reference to certain dye-patents owned by the plaintiffs—viz., No. 14,723 of 1891, for the manufacture and production of new dyes of the rhodamine series, and No. 9,633 of 1892, for the manufacture and production of new basic dye-stuffs. Both patents had been declared good and valid in a previous action. Subject to an amendment directed by Mr. Justice Wills, which was duly made, defendants denied infringement, and also said that plaintiffs were incapable of using and exercising the patents in this country because they had not manufactured in this country and had refused to sell here, or only to sell at prices higher than in other countries. They had, in fact, only used their patents here in order to prevent people manufacturing dye-stuffs in this country. After hearing counsel and evidence, his Lordship said the Court ought to hesitate before saying that the fact of a patented article not being made in this country invalidates the patent. The conditions here did not contain one that the article should be made in this country, and he could not hold that such a condition is essential to validity. He would therefore grant the injunctions asked, with costs.

### Medicine-stamp Acts.

#### "ARIZONIC OINTMENT."

AT Barnsley on May 12, John Timpson, of Normanton, described as an insurance agent, was charged with having sold in the Barnsley market-place ointment which did not bear an Inland Revenue stamp. The proceedings were taken by the local Inland Revenue authorities, and evidence was given that defendant was selling penny boxes of "magic arizonic ointment for the feet." Each box should have borne a 1½d. stamp. For the defence it was contended that if the article had been sold as soap, which it really was, no stamp would have been needed. A fine of 5s. and costs was imposed.

### Belladonna-plaster Case.

A CASE of exceptional interest was debated before Sheriff Strachan in Glasgow Sheriff Court on Wednesday, May 18. Mrs. Jessie Rankin Bryce or Aitken, 24 Cartvale Road, Langside, Glasgow, sued David Watson, chemist and druggist, 41 Sinclair Drive, Langside, for 100l. as damages for injury which she alleged she had sustained through using a porous belladonna breast-plaster purchased at defender's shop.

Mr. G. L. Murray, for pursuer, stated that Mrs. Aitken's husband on November 3 last purchased at defender's shop a porous belladonna breast-plaster, which was to be used in the manner described on the plaster. She was recommended by the doctor to get this kind of plaster, which she had used twice before without any ill-effects.

A similar plaster was shown to his Lordship.

Mr. D. M. McLeod, who appeared for defender, pointed out that he had called upon pursuer to produce the plaster complained of, but this had not been done.

Mr. Murray explained that the plaster complained of had been destroyed. It was applied on the day the purchase was made, but on the fifth day thereafter, owing to the intense pain it caused, the plaster had to be removed. Although the greatest care was taken in its removal, the plaster took the whole of the skin off the breast, and desquamation set in over the shoulders, ears, nose, and face. Pursuer called in her medical man, who declared that there must have been some irritant in the plaster, otherwise such results would not have followed its application. The plaster, he added, was guaranteed to contain certain quantities of the alkaloid of belladonna, and it must have contained an irritant when such results followed.

Mr. McLeod observed that there was no averment to that effect.

Mr. Murray replied that the plaster was bought for a



particular purpose, it was applied according to directions on the plaster, and serious effects followed from its use. It was sold under a particular trade-name, and pursuer relied on the quality or fitness of this particular plaster to effect the purpose for which it was bought.

The Sheriff: What was the specific purpose?

Mr. Murray: To take away the woman's milk. The doctors will be able to state for what purpose they are used. Defender was told for what purpose the plaster was to be used.

Mr. McLeod: That is denied. They are used for various purposes.

Mr. Murray maintained that the plaster had a particular name—"Porous belladonna breast-plaster"—and was famed for a particular purpose. Had this particular plaster been of merchantable quality and fitted for the purpose for which it was bought, there would have been no bad after-effects and no action for damages. He maintained that he had made out a relevant case, and he asked his Lordship to allow a proof.

Mr. McLeod pointed out that in pursuer's pleadings there was no statement to show for what purpose she wanted the plaster. She simply said defender knew for what purpose it was intended. That, he maintained, was not sufficient. Plasters were used for various purposes, and it was unknown to the defender for what purpose the plaster in question was ordered. As to pursuer's second plea—that as the plaster contained an irritant defender was liable for its effects—he submitted it was not sufficient for the pursuer to come forward and aver that the plaster contained an irritant without specifying exactly what that irritant was. If it was an irritant that caused the mischief, surely it was very easy to aver what irritant it was. The plaster was sold under an ordinary trade-name, and there was no warranty given that it was fit for any particular purpose. The only ground upon which pursuer could possibly prevail would be by averring that the plaster did not conform to the guarantee. The guarantee was simply that the plaster contained the full amount of the alkaloids of the belladonna-root required by the B.P. of 1898. There was no averment that the plaster did not conform to that guarantee. It was simply sold over the counter with an ordinary trade-name, and it was drawing it too fine to say that pursuer relied on the judgment and skill of the defender. It was admitted that pursuer used the plaster on the advice of her medical man, and if there was any question between the parties, it was between pursuer and her medical man, and not between her and the chemist. Mr. McLeod added that that seemed to be the first case of the kind.

Mr. Murray pointed out that in 1903 an article appeared in one of the trade journals in which the writer said that the sale of porous belladonna plasters manufactured by a firm of the highest repute had caused him considerable trouble and anxiety a few years previously. Two customers, he explained, bought plasters. The result of the application in the first case was so serious that the doctor had to call in a consulting physician. In the second case the results were also serious. Happily, neither of the persons died, but a claim for damages in each case had to be met. Since then, the writer said, he had done his best to discourage the sale of belladonna plasters.

Mr. McLeod suggested that the cause of the trouble was that the plasters were perhaps too strong. Be that as it might, the plasters were made according to the requirements of the B.P., and if any ill-results ensued from their use, surely the manufacturer was not liable.

Sheriff Strachan: Even although you do injury to the person?

Mr. McLeod: If the plaster is made up to the standard of the B.P., you cannot get beyond that.

The Sheriff: If you had not acted up to that standard you might not have skinned the woman. (Laughter.)

Mr. McLeod: We went according to the British Pharmacopœia.

The Sheriff: But apart from that you injured the woman.

Mr. McLeod: The woman may not have been in a fit state of health to bear a plaster. The injury might have been caused otherwise.

Sheriff Strachan said the point was a novel one, and he would take time to consider it.

## Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

### "PURIFIED CREAM OF TARTAR."

BEFORE Mr. Francis, at the Lambeth Police Court, on Friday, May 13, Frederick Banks, chemist and druggist, 356 Walworth Road, was summoned under Section 6 for selling as purified cream of tartar a food or drug which on analysis was found to contain 0.6 gr. of lead per lb. The case had been adjourned for a week (see *C. & D.*, May 14, p. 769). Mr. Tupham, solicitor, appeared for the Southwark Borough Council, and after his preliminary statement,

Mr. T. G. Kebbell, for the defence, objected to the summons on the ground that it was irrelevant. The defendant, he said, was charged in the alternative with two offences—with selling a food or drug. He quoted a case decided in the High Court where a conviction was quashed on the ground that the summons did not specify distinctly with which of two alternative offences the defendants were charged. The Stipendiary overruled the objection, and the matter proceeded to proof.

C. W. Pardo proved the purchase, and stated that the article was labelled simply "Cream of tartar." He was cross-examined about this, and in regard to "purified cream of tartar," but although he knew the latter was a better article, he declared he did not know what he was buying.

Mr. James Weatheritt, sanitary inspector, who received the sample, was similarly cross-examined. He could not tell why it was that the sample was not analysed for twenty-four days after its purchase, but he took it to the public analyst the very same day.

Mr. W. Scott Tebb, public analyst, next attested his analysis, and explained in cross-examination that he did not analyse this sample till twenty-four days after he received it, but he had no special reason for delaying. He did not wait to hear the City case (*Boutall's*) before analysing the sample. Mr. Kebbell then took witness over the process of making cream of tartar, and the 1885 and 1898 B.P. tests; also as to whether it is a "drug" or a "food." Witness would not admit that there are two articles called "cream of tartar," but agreed that there are two kinds; whereupon counsel quoted from several wholesale druggists' lists with the view to showing that the price charged for the cream of tartar sold by defendant was not so high as the wholesale price for so-called "pure cream of tartar." Witness swore that the borough authority had bought cream of tartar free from lead. He was then examined as to the origin of the lead, but did not know from personal experience that if lead vessels were changed for glazed porcelain ones the product would be contaminated with arsenic. The cross-examination proceeded on the score-line which had proved successful in the City, and counsel elicited that there was twice as much lead in cases dismissed as in the present case. He also suggested that if the lead-test given in the B.P. Appendix had been used by witness no lead would have been found at all, but with this witness did not agree, adding that he had tried the citric-acid test, but found it unsatisfactory with cream of tartar.

Dr. George Milson, medical officer of health for Southwark, deposed that lead in minute quantities is unsafe to the health of many persons. In cross-examination he admitted that the medical officer of health for the City of London refused to prosecute in certain cases, but explained that that gentleman had telephoned to him that there were other reasons why proceedings were not taken.

Mr. Kebbell, for the defence, quoted *Sandys v. Small*, which decided the principle of bringing knowledge home to the purchaser, and submitted that labelling the article "Cream of tartar," the purchaser knowing that before the transaction was complete, was sufficient answer to the case.

The Magistrate did not agree.

Mr. Kebbell, proceeding, pointed out that the proportion of lead in the sample was so infinitesimal as not to be injurious to health.

The defendant then gave evidence, admitting that Pardo might have asked for purified cream of tartar, but that he did not hear the word "purified" and did not sell that article, as people never asked for it.



Dr. Leonard A. Parry deposed in regard to lead-poisoning that the quantity present in the sample sold was not injurious to health. He further stated that there is no case on record where such a small proportion as 1 in 400 had caused lead-poisoning, that ailment being due to continuous exposure to the risks of lead-poisoning. Cross-examined, witness stated that the least proportion of lead to which lead-poisoning was traceable in any recorded case was 1 in 100. He did not agree that lead is rendered ineffective by the disease for which it is administered in medicinal doses, and was of opinion that if the dose is sufficiently infinitesimal it can be taken every day without causing any symptoms.

Mr. Ernest J. Parry, B.Sc., F.I.C., was the next witness, and in reply to questions he stated that at least half a ton of bread made from the cream of tartar would have to be consumed before 2 gr. of lead was taken. He considered it impossible to buy from wholesale houses cream of tartar guaranteed to be absolutely free from lead. In cross-examination witness was taken on the statement in the preface to the B.P. as to general tests. Repeating his statement that one cannot obtain cream of tartar guaranteed free from lead, Mr. Tupham asked him: Is it not remarkable that the greater number of the samples we take are free from lead?—Witness: I am sorry to suggest that they are not. Traces of lead could be found in all of them.

You admit that the methods we use are effective?—You have not told me what they are.

The muffle is a very delicate and exhaustive test. If that is applied to all the samples we take, does it not follow that they are free from lead if the test fails to detect its presence?—I have to say that the experience is not in accordance with that of the majority of analysts, nor is it in accordance with the guarantee of any wholesale dealer.

Are you not going a little too far?—No, sir.

Re-examined: The lowest proportion of lead in cases which had been dismissed was 0.75 gr., and some cases had also been dismissed where the proportion was as high as 2 gr. per lb. He had analysed thousands of samples of mineral water, and had failed to find any trace of lead in one—the fact being that the lead is precipitated and, passing off with the dregs, does not enter into the water.

The Stipendiary said there must be a conviction. He was perfectly satisfied from the evidence which had been submitted, and in spite of what gentlemen for the defence had said, that the article in question could be obtained in such a state as was asked for. Purified cream of tartar was asked for, but was not supplied. The penalty imposed by the Act was 20*l.*, but inasmuch as the offence was such a light one he would make the fine the same as in the cases decided the previous week—viz., 5*s.*, with costs.

Mr. Kebbell suggested that no costs should be allowed, as the case was not one that should have been brought before him.

The Stipendiary said he did not know that he should encourage prosecutions of this sort. In the circumstances he would only allow the analyst's fee of 12*s.* 6*d.*

#### WHAT IS BRANDY?

At the North London Police Court on May 16, Mr. A. Gordon Salamon completed his evidence in the case reported in the three previous issues of the *C. & D.*, and, after other evidence, Mr. Fordham (the Magistrate) said he would take time to consider his decision.

#### County Court Case.

CHEMIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER.

At Melton Mowbray County Court on May 12, before Judge Wightman Wood, Mr. R. W. Brownlow, chemist and druggist, Melton Mowbray, sued Mr. H. P. Holt, photographer, Oakham, for 15*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* for goods supplied. Defendant entered a counterclaim for 49*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* for work done, and admitted the claim. As to the counterclaim, defendant stated that in the spring of 1901 he saw Mr. Brownlow with reference to starting a photographic business at Melton Mowbray, but nothing came of it

until January, 1902, when Mr. Brownlow reopened the matter. As a result of the negotiations plaintiff decided to start the business over his premises in Cheapside, and engaged witness to come over twice a week for 10*s.* per week and travelling-expenses. A person was to be engaged to do the retouching, &c., but no one else was engaged, and he had to take the work back to Oakham, which necessitated neglect of his own business, and he claimed 16*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* as damage sustained. The rest of the claim was for actual work done at Melton and for materials supplied. For the defence it was suggested that there was a partnership arrangement, but this defendant denied. Without calling upon Mr. Brownlow, the Judge said he regarded the business as a partnership affair. There would be judgment for plaintiff for 15*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*, and the counterclaim was dismissed.

#### Bankruptcies and Failures.

*Re* EDWARD OWEN, 48 Broad Street, Newtown, Montgomeryshire, Pharmaceutical Chemist.—At Newtown on May 12, the public examination of this debtor took place, and it appeared that he had been in business at Newtown for thirty-seven years. He rendered himself liable for his brother at the National Provincial Bank and to other persons for money advanced, and in consequence of execution levied by the bank for 103*l.* he had filed his petition. His liability on his brother's account amounted to 144*l.* 16*s.* The examination stands adjourned.

*Re* THOMAS HENRY THOMAS, lately residing and carrying on business at 97 Saltley Road, Birmingham, Chemist and Druggist.—The public examination in this matter took place at Birmingham on Monday. Bankrupt, replying to questions by the Official Receiver, stated that he commenced business in May, 1903, at 90 Saltley Road with 44*l.* which he had saved. Prior to that time he had been employed as a manager. He borrowed 150*l.*, out of which he paid 120*l.* for the stock, fixtures, and possession, and in return for this money he undertook to pay 200*l.* by quarterly instalments of 13*l.* 10*s.* A sum of 6*l.* only had been paid on account. After trading for a short time he found he had made a bad bargain, and that the profit was insufficient to meet the expenses. Trade was bad, and he had tried to sell the business privately, but without success. The examination was concluded.

*Re* CHEAP AND GOOD (LIMITED).—A circular has been issued by the liquidator of this company (Mr. Thomas Ormiston, 59 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow) stating that a committee representing the largest creditors was appointed at a meeting of creditors on April 14. This committee and the liquidator have thoroughly investigated the affairs of the company and submitted a report, which was approved of by the creditors present at a meeting on April 28. The committee was requested to continue in office to supervise the liquidation of the estate and the division thereof. The stock in the warehouse has been sold by private tender, and a corrected abstract statement of affairs is issued on the basis of the price that has been received for the stock. The shops belonging to the company are to be sold. The corrected statement shows the assets to consist of cash in bank and in hand, 51*l.* 14*s.*; stock-in-trade (in factory and branches at average cost-price), 5,057*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*, but estimated to realise 1,600*l.*; furniture and fittings, 150*l.*; sundry debtors, 229*l.* 10*s.*; preferable claims for rent, taxes, &c., 251*l.* 4*s.*; net available assets, 1,780*l.* The liabilities include sundry creditors on open accounts and bills, 7,700*l.*; shareholders' loans with accrued interest, 800*l.*; continued claims for unexpired leases, 500*l.* The deficiency is 7,220*l.*, showing a probable dividend of 3*s.* 11*d.* in the pound, subject to expenses of realisation.

*Re* HENRY BALDWIN, carrying on business as a medicated-lozenge and chlorodyne manufacturer, under the style of "Henry Baldwin & Son," at 98a Bury New Road, Manchester.—At the Manchester Bankruptcy Court on May 16, debtor appeared for his public examination. The liabilities had been scheduled at 220*l.*, and the assets at 67*l.* 14*s.* Debtor said he commenced business about twenty-three years ago, with a capital of about 30*l.* For the last fourteen years he had traded as "Henry Baldwin & Son," although his son was never a partner, and only worked as an employé for the firm. He adopted the title of "Baldwin & Son" because he thought it sounded more important. He had never kept proper books, and had only once prepared a statement of his assets and liabilities, about eight months



ago, for the purpose of laying it before a private meeting of his creditors, but it had got lost. He first became aware of his insolvency about eighteen months ago. His wife claimed the bulk of the household furniture, having purchased it out of her savings before marriage. He was quite unable to prove that he was solvent even three years ago, but about two years ago he prepared a rough statement of his affairs, which then showed that his assets were of the value of 27s. in the pound on the amount of his then liabilities, but he could not remember what the total assets and liabilities amounted to. To the best of his belief the whole of his insolvency had arisen within the last two years. He believed it to be the result of a falling-off in his turnover, partly through the loss of several of his best customers, who themselves commenced manufacturing lozenges, and partly because he was unable from want of capital to purchase modern machinery to compete with other manufacturers. His excuse for not keeping proper books was because he did not think it necessary, nor did he know the law required him to do so. The examination was closed.

## Deeds of Arrangement.

**Acheson, James**, Church Street, Ballymena, co. Antrim, pharmaceutical chemist. Petition for arrangement and affidavit of assets and liabilities. Date of petition, May 12; date of filing in registry, May 13. Secured or partly secured creditors, 2757.; unsecured liabilities, 5707.; estimated net assets, 2307. Messrs. Wheeler & McCutcheon, Scottish Provident Chambers, Belfast, have issued a circular to the creditors dated May 13, in which they state: "We regret to have to inform you that in consequence of depression in trade, illness in his family, and losses which he has sustained, the above debtor finds himself unable to meet his engagements, and judgment having been marked against him by one creditor, he has been compelled to apply for protection of the Belfast Local Bankruptcy Court in order to preserve his assets for his creditors generally. In pursuance of general orders a preliminary meeting of creditors will be held at our offices as above on Thursday next, the 19th inst., at the hour of 3.30 p.m., when a statement of affairs will be submitted and an offer of composition made, and when it is hoped that there will be a large attendance of creditors or their representatives. In order that a correct statement of affairs may be submitted, we have to request that each creditor will send us by return of post a detailed statement of the amount of his claim, deducting value of securities, if any." Amongst the principal creditors are:

	£	s.	d.
Acheson, David, Castle Caulfield ...	40	0	0
Acheson, John, Portadown ...	90	0	0
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb (Limited), Liverpool ...	82	1	3
Gibson, Samuel, Belfast ...	127	2	0
Hunt & Co., Dublin ...	30	0	0
McMullon, T., & Co. (Limited), Belfast	37	0	0
Morton & Simpson, Ballymena ...	60	0	0
Southall Brothers & Barclay, Birming- ham ...	16	17	0
Tomlinson & Hayward, Lincoln ...	14	2	7
Urban District Council, Ballymena ...	15	0	0

### TRUST DEEDS.

Mr. John Dalling Walker, 187 Gorgie Road, Edinburgh, chemist and druggist, having executed a trust deed for behoof of his creditors in favour of Mr. Charles S. Romanes, C.A., Edinburgh, all parties having claims against Mr. Walker are requested to lodge the same with Messrs. Romanes & Munro, 50 Frederick Street, Edinburgh.

A trust deed has been granted by Mr. Frank Philip Moore, 36 English Street, Dumfries, chemist and druggist, claims to be sent in to Messrs. John French & Co., 74 Bath Street, Glasgow.

## Gazette.

### Partnerships Dissolved.

**Martin, H. E., and Binks, S. C.**, under the style of Martin & Binks, Alderley Edge, Cheshire, veterinary surgeons.

**May, E. P., and Keevil, G. M.**, under the style of May & Keevil, Endsleigh Gardens, St. Pancras, dental surgeons.

## The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

### RECEIVING ORDER.

**Cracknell, Herbert**, Craven Road, Paddington, W., pharmaceutical chemist.

### ADJUDICATIONS.

**Bowden, John, H.**, Bolton, Lancashire, manufacturing chemist.

**Cracknell, Herbert**, Craven Road, Paddington, W., and Messaline Avenue, Acton, W., pharmaceutical chemist.

### ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

**Darrell, Harrington Wyndham**, Norwich, doctor of medicine—discharge suspended for one month, ending May 20, 1904.

## New Companies and Company News.

**A. BOURSIN, SURGEON DENTIST (LIMITED)**.—Registered in Dublin. Capital 2007., in 17. shares. Registered office, Nelson Street, Tralee.

**CLONMEL DENTAL COMPANY (LIMITED)**.—Registered in Dublin. Capital 3007., in 17. shares. Registered office, 3 Grubb's Court, Clonmel.

**J. G. GREEN, SURGEON DENTIST (LIMITED)**.—Registered in Dublin. Capital 1007., in 17. shares. Registered office, 8 Fitton Street, Cork.

**RICHARD ARMSTRONG (LIMITED)**.—Capital 5,0007., in 17. shares. Objects: To acquire the business now carried on at Saul Street, Preston, by R. Armstrong, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in soap, soap-powders and similar articles, manufacturing chemists, drysalts, &c. Registered office, 40 Saul Street, Preston.

**GIANT SYPHON COMPANY (LIMITED)**.—Capital 2,0007., in 17. shares. Objects: To supply mineral waters in syphons and to carry on the general business of mineral and aerated-water manufacturers, essence-compounders, brewers of all kinds of non-intoxicating liquors, &c. No initial public issue. Registered without articles of association. Registered office, Lewisham, Holliers Hill, Bexhill, Sussex.

**WALKER GORDON LABORATORIES (LIMITED)**.—Capital 5,0007., in 17. shares. Objects: To acquire the business formerly carried on by the Walker Gordon Company, and now by the Express Dairy Company (Limited), at 79 Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, W., as the "Walker Gordon Laboratories," and to carry on the business of dairymen, manufacturers of infants' foods, manufacturing and analytical chemists, &c. Registered office, 79 Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, W.

**SIR WALTER SCOTT (LIMITED)**.—Capital 2,0007., in 17. shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on by the Selly Oak and Selly Stirehley Mineral Water Company, at 22 Hazelwell Street, Stirehley, and Coronation Road, Selly Oak, Worcestershire, and to carry on the business of mineral-water manufacturers, manufacturers and compounders of British and other cordials, wines, and essences, &c. No initial public issue. Registered without articles of association. Registered office, 81 New Street, Birmingham.

**VELVO MANUFACTURING COMPANY (LIMITED)**.—Capital 2,0007., in 17. shares. Objects: To acquire the business now carried on at 125 North Street, Bedminster, Bristol, and to carry on the business of manufacturing chemists, commission-agents, factors, wholesale grocers, manufacturers of and dealers in jelly cases, trays and crystals, refrigerators, freezers, ice, salt and ice cream, ice cream and pudding powders, &c. The first subscribers are: A. E. Pitt, 131 Abbey Church Road, Bath, manufacturing chemist; T. R. Phillips, 5 Brynland Avenue, Bristol, traveller; E. T. Bryant, Globe Works, Horsefair, Bristol; R. Houghton, 1 St. Augustine's Parade, Bristol, ironmonger; H. Stephens, 25 Maryleport Street, Bristol, grocer; F. M. Emmett, 81 North Street, Bedminster, Bristol, stationer and printer; and Mrs. A. M. Pitt, 4 Stanley Villas, Camden Road, Bath. No initial public issue. Registered without articles of association.

**AMBORA SYNDICATE (LIMITED)**.—Capital 1,5007., in 17. shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with W. H. Murray, and to carry on the business of soap manufacturers, pharmaceutical, manufacturing, and general chemists and druggists, manufacturers of toilet-requisites, candle-makers, manufacturers of perfumes, collectors of flowers and perfume-producing vegetation, &c. The first subscribers are: G. W. Butler, 103-4 Dashwood House, 9 New Broad Street, E.C., secretary; S. W. Richard, Lurzan, Beckenham Road, Beckenham, gentleman; W. H. Murray, 79 Canonbury Avenue,



Islington, N., chemist; E. G. Davies, 66 Finsbury Park Road, N., clerk; G. Mansfield, 36 Great James Street, W.C., estate agent; G. Davies, 66 Finsbury Park Road, N., agent; and L. Pass, 16 Fairfax Road, Bedford Park, W., solicitor. No initial public issue. The first directors are G. Davies (managing director) and W. H. Murray. Qualification, 20*l.* Remuneration, 50*l.* each per annum (managing director 100*l.*).

**BRITISH LYSOFORM COMPANY (LIMITED).**—Capital 36,000*l.* in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement between T. Mundy, of the first part, Disinfectants (Limited), of the second part, and G. Wilson (for this company) of the third part, to manufacture and deal in a chemical disinfectant and antiseptic compound known as "Lysoform," and to carry on in the United Kingdom and elsewhere the business of manufacturers of and dealers in soaps, disinfectants, antiseptics, and chemical products and mixtures of all kinds. The first subscribers are: The Hon. W. Vernon, Bath Club, Dover Street, London, gentleman; H. H. Raphael, 32A Weymouth Street, W., gentleman; Sir O. R. Slacke, 31 Chesham Street, S.W., C.B.; A. Angeli, 64 Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C., merchant; C. W. Blundell, 49 Angles Road, Streatham, S.W., solicitor; G. S. Carew, Yew Close, Oatlands, Weybridge, solicitor; and T. Hedson, 7 Caistor Road, Balham, clerk. No initial public issue. The first directors are Hon. W. Vernon (chairman), H. H. Raphael, Sir O. R. Slacke, and A. Angeli. So long as the Lysoform Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung hold 1,000 shares they may nominate one director. Qualification, 500*l.* Remuneration, 100*l.* each per annum (chairman 200*l.*), and 5 per cent. of the profits available for distribution, divisible.

**COLOMBO APOTHECARIES' COMPANY (LIMITED).**—At the annual general meeting held in Ceylon on April 26, a dividend of 10 per cent. was declared, Rs. 9,500 being carried forward.

**BRUNNER, MOND & CO. (LIMITED).**—A dividend of 30 per cent. on the ordinary shares has been declared by the directors, who have from the year's profits also placed 150,000*l.* to reserve fund and carried forward 34,000*l.*

**DAVID THOM DOMEIER & CO. (LIMITED).**—At a meeting held in Manchester on May 18, it was decided not to amalgamate with Thomas Hedley & Co. (Limited), and a committee of shareholders was appointed to confer with the directors.

**LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY (LIMITED).**—The directors have resolved to recommend at the next ordinary general meeting of the company, to be held on June 6, a distribution of a final dividend on the ordinary shares, for the year 1903, of 15 per cent., together with a bonus of 5 per cent., both free of income-tax. With the interim dividend of 5 per cent. paid on February 15 last, this will make a total distribution for the year of 25 per cent.

**PRESENT POSITION OF THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.**—It is opposed by a combination—the Puro Oil Company—which works in harmony with an independent seaboard pipeline—the United States Pipeline—and with sixty-six independent refineries. The Standard controls 90 per cent. of the export trade and 80 per cent. of the domestic trade. Its dividend was increased from 12 per cent. in 1892 to 48 per cent. in 1901.—*G. M. Montague* in "The Rise and Progress of the Standard Oil Company" (Harper).

**CASNER-KELLNER ALKALI COMPANY (LIMITED).**—The ordinary general meeting was held on May 16 at Cannon Street Hotel, E.C., Sir William Mather presiding. The Chairman said that the conditions of the alkali-trade during the year covered by the report had been the same as in the previous twelve months. Prices had remained abnormally low, and the company's chief product had suffered very much in consequence. Negotiations had been carried on over a long period by the manufacturers of alkali in Great Britain and America to revive the agreement, which lapsed some years ago, affecting the price of alkali. About the middle of last year an arrangement was come to by some of the chief houses, so that a slight improvement would be felt during the current year; but manufacturers had made contracts for twelve months at the low prices just before the agreement was arrived at. The report was adopted.

**W. J. BUSH & CO. (LIMITED).**—The annual meeting of shareholders was held at the Great Eastern Hotel, E.C., on May 13, Mr. J. M. Bush (managing director) in the chair. In moving the adoption of the report and accounts (particulars of which were given in last week's issue, page 773), the Chairman first referred to the death of the late chairman, Baron de Bush. He then went on to refer particularly to the affairs of W. J. Bush & Co. (Incorporated), the subsidiary American company, which hitherto has been trading at a loss. There were indications, he said, that the company will soon "turn the corner," and the number of "invisible

assets" that have been accumulating in connection with the incorporated company for some time have materially increased during the past year. With regard to the business of W. J. Bush & Co. (Limited), in spite of the trade depression and the cold wet summers of the past two or three years, satisfactory results have been achieved. The good results have been principally due to the economies effected and the facilities afforded by the removal of the offices and warehouse from Artillery Lane, E., to Ash Grove, Hackney, and the beneficial results from the research laboratory. The motion was seconded by Sir George Hayter Chubb, and was unanimously adopted. Mr. R. Wigram and Mr. Alexander Bush were re-elected directors, and Messrs. Turquand, Youngs & Co. were reappointed auditors.

## Business Changes.

A DRUG-STORES has been opened at Kearnsey, a suburb of Dover.

THE HALL DRUG COMPANY have opened a branch at Mablethorpe.

THE firm Johann Farina & Cie., Hansaplatz, Cologne, has been dissolved.

SHARP'S DRUG-STORES have been opened at 200 Knights Hill Road, West Norwood, S.E.

MR. J. W. QUIBELL, chemist and druggist, has acquired the business at 6 Perry Vale, Forest Hill, S.E., formerly belonging to Mr. W. L. Clarke.

MR. R. DRANE, chemist and druggist, Cardiff, has sold his branch business at Penarth to Mr. H. A. Gerhold, chemist and druggist. Mr. R. Penrose Kerzick, of Cardiff, was valuer.

MR. J. J. CLAYTON, chemist and druggist, Ellesmere, Salop, has removed from Scotland Street to more suitable premises in Cross Street, Ellesmere, and Messrs. Ayrton, Saunders & Kemp (Limited), of Liverpool, have supplied some modern fittings for the new premises.

MESSRS. SYDNEY SMITH & SONS (LIMITED), 26 Kirkdale, Sydenham, S.E., have acquired the premises No. 28 in the same thoroughfare, which they will open as a drug and dispensing department as soon as the necessary alterations are completed.

## CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.

THE annual general meeting of this Association was held at 73 Newman Street, W., on May 14, the President (Mr. A. B. Britton) in the chair.

### ANNUAL REPORTS.

MR. C. J. STROTHER (Hon. Treasurer) read the financial report for the past year. The Association started the year with a balance in hand of 74*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*, and subscriptions, donations, and various small items had produced an income of 41*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.*, making a total of 115*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* The expenditure account amounted to 44*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, leaving a balance to be carried forward of 70*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*

MR. G. E. TOWN (Literary Secretary) read the Council's report of work done during the year. Twenty-two new members have been obtained, and the average of attendance at the meetings has been somewhat better. Twenty-seven evening meetings were held.

### THE NEW COUNCIL.

The following fourteen members were elected: Messrs. Britton, Latreille, Lownsbrough, Matthews, Strother, Town, Parker, Paterson, Hoglings, Presant, Arrowsmith, Williamson, Webb, and Wendon.

MR. BRITTON, in his valedictory address, said that he wished to express his thanks to the Council for the support which they had given him. The session had not only been an interesting one to themselves, but had been a creditable one in the eyes of those outside their ranks.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to Mr. Britton for his services as President.



## Association Affairs.

### Chemists' Defence Association.

THE directors of this Association met at 111 Temple Chambers, E.C., on Thursday, May 12. Before commencing the routine business the CHAIRMAN (Mr. Rowsell) congratulated Mr. Glyn-Jones, in the name of the board and of the Association, on his recent successes in the Law examinations. At a later stage (during the requested absence of Mr. Glyn-Jones) it was arranged that the directors act in conjunction with the P.A.T.A. Council in promoting

#### A TESTIMONIAL TO THE SECRETARY

and founder of the two Associations. Mr. GLYN-JONES, having returned to the meeting, intimated that in view of the fact that he hoped to be called to the Bar in June next, he felt it necessary to tender his resignation of the C.D.A. secretaryship. This was accepted with great regret, and Mr. William Johnston, Ph.C., was appointed in his place. Mr. JOHNSTON, who has acted since the commencement of the Association as Assistant-Secretary, thanked the directors for the honour, though regretting the necessity for any change, and promised, with their assistance, to spare no pains in carrying on the Association's work. It was arranged that the change should date as from the end of May. After

#### OTHER BUSINESS,

such as the allotment of shares, the passing of grants where damages had been claimed, &c., the question of amount of indemnity guaranteed by the Association was very fully discussed. The directors have felt for some time that they have been giving too much for the money, and they decided to recommend a modification of the present terms. They will ask the shareholders at the annual meeting in July to agree to the sum guaranteed being reduced to 200*l.* for 10*s.* 6*d.*—the premium for 500*l.* to be a guinea, and the other conditions to remain as now. This decision was come to with great reluctance, but the feeling that stability is the paramount consideration prevailed.

### Proprietary Articles Trade Association.

THE Council held their quarterly meeting at the Holborn Viaduct Hotel on Thursday, May 12. Mr. C. J. G. Bunker, President, occupied the chair, and there were also present Messrs. G. R. Barclay (Farringdon Street, E.C.), W. R. Barnes (Upton Manor), W. C. Beetham (Cheltenham), G. H. Burroughs (John Thompson, Limited, Liverpool), H. W. Colley (Grimsby), Percy C. Edgar (Deal), J. E. Garratt (Southwark Street, S.E.), B. Hirst (Leeds), A. Le Blanc Newbery (Charterhouse Square, E.C.), G. P. Pond (Fleet Street, E.C.), F. W. Powell (Albion Place, S.E.), P. F. Rowsell (Exeter), D. F. Smith (John Sanger & Sons), J. W. Sutherland (Glasgow), A. Tebbutt (W. Sutton & Co.), A. T. Webb (May Roberts & Co.), W. H. Wood (W. Edwards & Son), and J. C. Umney (Southwark Street, S.E.)

#### HONOURING MR. GLYN-JONES.

The PRESIDENT, in moving a vote of congratulation to Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones (Secretary) on his recent legal success, said he was sure he expressed the feeling of the entire Council in sincerely congratulating Mr. Glyn-Jones on the high honour he had attained, saying honour had in that way been done to the P.A.T.A. and to the whole trade. The vote was passed unanimously.

Mr. GLYN-JONES, in his reply, said his new position would not compel him to sever his connection with the P.A.T.A.

Correspondence with members and local associations in Yorkshire, on the question of the giving of

#### DIVIDENDS BY CO-OPERATIVE STORES

off P.A.T.A. minimum prices was read, and the pressing evil discussed from all points of view. Much sympathy was expressed with retailers in the trying position in which they found themselves in many industrial districts.

It was ultimately agreed that any attempt to force an issue at the present juncture would be premature; that the evil cannot be effectively dealt with piecemeal, but only as a whole and when the right moment arrives; and that the soundest policy is to bide their time. It was recognised that to take decisive action just now would be to wreck the Association, which very few even of those hardest pressed by the "co-ops." are prepared to vote for. Emphasis was laid on the fact that the crux of the whole trouble lies in the smallness of the retail membership of the P.A.T.A. It is extremely difficult to persuade proprietors doing business with the wholesale "co-ops." to the extent of many thousands a year that they will not be losers if they close their accounts and trust to 3,000 chemists to make good the difference.

#### BUYING CLUBS.

The SECRETARY reported that he had carried out, the instructions of the Council on this matter. He had written to all the local trade associations and had visited some of them. Almost all of those who have Buying Committees acquiesced in the Council's decision.

It was decided that no outing should take place this summer.

#### THE GLYN-JONES TESTIMONIAL.

Mr. Glyn-Jones having by request withdrawn, the PRESIDENT moved that the Council appoint a committee, with power to add to the number by the addition of prominent well-wishers outside the P.A.T.A., to arrange for the getting-up of a testimonial to Mr. Glyn-Jones from the trade. Several gentlemen during the past year or two had suggested something of the kind. He thought the time was now most opportune, and as Mr. Glyn-Jones would probably be called to the Bar in June, they could not do better than make that the occasion on which to do him honour. This was discussed with hearty approval, and eventually the resolution was adopted. A number of those present were appointed as the nucleus of a committee, the understanding being that they should co-opt others from outside and meet to make arrangements at an early date.

### Patent-medicine Vendors and Drug-stores Association.

THE Pharmacy Act Amendment Bill was the principal matter under consideration at a meeting of this Association held at the Grosvenor Hotel, Hull, on Thursday, May 12. Mr. W. J. Leggett (Hon. General Secretary), Liverpool, presided. The matter was introduced by Mr. A. BEEBY (Local Secretary, Leeds), who remarked that they were all recognised by the Inland Revenue as chemists, and it was their intention to be so recognised by the Government.

The CHAIRMAN said that they considered it the bounden duty of every unregistered druggist or drug-store proprietor who did not possess that extraordinary certificate held by his opponents to keep in touch with his fellow members and support the organisation of voluntary workers who had laboured for them so long, for unless they sailed with the times they must inevitably be left behind. Traders during the last fifty years had been careless and indifferent about combination to a very large degree. The Pharmacy Act of 1868 was passed, he said, to regulate the retailing, dispensing, or compounding of poisons by chemists and druggists within the meaning of the Act. The Act established a distinction between registered and unregistered persons, giving titles such as "chemist," which the public might recognise, but did not otherwise interfere with the sale of drugs or the compounding of ordinary medical prescriptions. In order to dispose of opposition to that Act of 1868 numerous exemptions were necessary to enable certain interested persons who dealt in compound scheduled poisons to continue, and they were placed on the register as a new class to be recognised thereafter as registered chemists. There were 2,461 of those gentlemen with the Association that day enjoying the privilege and title which Parliament granted to them. Dealing with the question of patent medicines, the Chairman said that by a decision of the Court in 1892 the term



"patent medicine" under the 1868 Act was defined, and while that decision operated most unjustly against vendors such as grocers and others it rebounded with greater hardship against the chemists and druggists who had served an apprenticeship to the patent-medicine business. He referred to *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* of May 14, 1892, and quoted from its pages comments on the question of patent medicines, in which it was stated that "it must be admitted that the patent-medicine people generally had some ground for complaint on having the ground cut from under them, as had been done by the construction of Section 15 of the Act." After reading further extracts from *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, Mr. Leggett continued that the Editor wrote him some time ago to the effect that he failed utterly to comprehend how he could imagine that the Pharmacy Bill was to affect in any manner the sale of poisonous proprietary medicines so far as he was concerned. The letter added, "You have no right at present to sell these medicines." That he called a disgraceful state of things, and the sooner the law was altered the better. The proposals of the present measure were described as being "to make more effective the requirements of the Act of 1868 in their bearing upon qualified persons and others who might legally assume the title of chemist and druggist." He desired to know who were the "others who might legally assume the title of chemist and druggist." Did it mean the large drug companies who employed qualified chemists; and why should they be legislated for when there were those gentlemen of that Association throughout the country who had been in the business all their lives, many of them having served a seven-years' apprenticeship to chemists and druggists? He thought the Association would be wanting in its duty if it did not oppose any further legislation whilst such a ridiculous monopoly existed. Speaking of the question of medical prescriptions, the Chairman quoted from *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* of March 12, which said:

In actual trading and the restriction thereof the only innovation in the Bill is the provision that shops kept open for the sale of poisons or "in which medical prescriptions are retailed, dispensed, or compounded shall be under the supervision of a registered person." Hitherto in Great Britain the retailing, compounding, and dispensing of medical prescriptions containing poisons has been restricted to registered persons, and it is now proposed to enlarge this condition to that which exists in Ireland—namely, to all medical prescriptions, whether the ingredients are legally poisons or not. This surely is a perfectly reasonable requirement.

It was considered by the 1868 Act desirable to allow persons engaged in trading to continue the retailing or compounding of poisons, and they were placed on the register; and it would be no less reasonable to claim legal rights on behalf of the unregistered druggists to-day—men who had been in the trade all their lives, who held indentures, and had held positions as assistants and managers throughout the country. It was the intention of the Association strenuously to guard that interest and claim exemption at any cost, and if not exemption, then compensation for vested interests. Some of those men had been in the business twenty years, and why should they be robbed of their legal rights? The members might depend upon the Association to resist any unreasonable measures intended for the advancement of one section of the trade to the detriment of the other, and strenuously to endeavour to defeat any encroachment upon their legal rights.

In the discussion which followed, the opinion was expressed that an important factor in connection with the Bill would be the question of apprenticeship, and with regard to the definition of the term "medical prescription" it was suggested that unless it was clearly defined before the Bill became law the Pharmaceutical Society might place a wrong construction on it.

#### West Ham Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held at the Earham Hall, Forest Gate, on May 12, when there were present Messrs. Matthews (President, in the chair), Mitchell, Cleland, Savage, Parker, Webster, White, Forbes, Johnson, Evans, Soper, Potter, Elliott, Neale, Blades, and Gwinn.

The CHAIRMAN before entering upon the formal business of the meeting placed before the members the election addresses of Messrs Hagon, Sargeant, Gibson, Betty, Higgs, and Currie. He mentioned the special claims of these gentlemen, for the support of the electors, and particularly urged those present who had votes to do their duty and use them.

The SECRETARY read a letter from Mr. Watson-Will, who promised to address the Association in January next.

It was proposed by Mr. BLADES, and seconded by Mr. MITCHELL, that a letter be sent to Mr. Glyn-Jones, who had recently addressed the Association, congratulating him on his recent brilliant success in his legal examinations.

The CHAIRMAN drew attention to the syllabus which had been sent through the post to each member, and mentioned that Mr. Forbes had again presented them to the Association. It was very gratifying, he said, to find that they had members not only willing to help the Association by their work, but also by material financial assistance, and he proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Forbes. This was seconded by Mr. SAVAGE, and carried unanimously.

The SECRETARY then read a circular letter that had been sent to every chemist on the register residing in West Ham and surrounding districts, inviting them to support the Association by becoming members.

Mr. FORBES then moved

That qualified chemists not conforming to Rule 2 as to residence shall be eligible for election as honorary members, and that the Association shall be empowered to elect any gentleman, not necessarily a qualified chemist, whom it thinks desirable, as an honorary member.

Mr. SAVAGE seconded, and Messrs. MITCHELL and CLELAND having spoken, it was carried.

Messrs. R. R. Clapp and H. G. Lacell were thereupon elected hon. members of the Association.

The SECRETARY read a letter which had been sent to the following members of Parliament concerning the Pharmacy Bill: Mr. Ernest Gray, Major Banes, Mr. Morgan, and Mr. L. Sinclair. Gratifying replies had been received.

Mr. SOPER said that since he had brought forward his proposition for a buying club a letter had been received from the P.A.T.A., and in face of that he thought the subject had better be withdrawn.

The report of the committee appointed to decide the headquarters for the summer outing showed that Oakhill Farm, Theydon Bois, had been selected. Tickets for tea (2s. 6d. each) can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary. Fuller particulars will be given later.

#### Wolverhampton Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held on May 11 at the Star and Garter, Wolverhampton, Mr. F. A. Willcock presiding over a very good attendance. Mr. S. PHILLIPS gave an interesting paper on

#### THE FLOWERLESS PLANTS OF PHARMACY,

in which he referred to the flowerless plants used in the preparation of medicines, invalids' foods, and surgical sundries handled by chemists and concerning which they are expected to have some knowledge. The plants under consideration are found in the algae, fungi, lichens, lycopods, and ferns. The interest of the paper was much increased by a number of illustrations and specimens, Mr. Phillips describing each of the latter in detail.

On the motion of the PRESIDENT, seconded by Mr. CULLWICK, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Phillips for his painstaking and instructive contribution.

#### Edinburgh District Chemists' Trade Association.

THE annual meeting of this Association was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on Tuesday evening, May 17, Mr. W. S. Glass (President) in the chair. There was a large attendance of members.

Mr. G. H. C. ROWLAND (Secretary) reported on what had been done in connection with the Pharmaceutical Council election.



It was agreed to send a resolution to the Federation of Local Associations approving of Mr. Tocher's territorial scheme and suggest to the Federation that it should frame questions before each election to the Pharmaceutical Council to submit to the candidates.

The Government Shop-hours Bill also came before the meeting at the instance of the Federation, and after some discussion it was resolved that the Bill should be amended to include Lord Avebury's "chemists" clause.

The SECRETARY appealed to the members to attend the Glasgow Chemists' picnic in good numbers.

#### FORMULÆ FOR MEDICAL MEN.

The HON. SECRETARY submitted the report of the committee on Mr. Glass's scheme, which recommended that an advisory committee be appointed to carry on the scheme as follows:

(1) To select or devise formulæ for pharmaceutical and other preparations with the view to meeting the demand by medical men for elegant and suitable preparations, and to aid members to acquire and retain in the trade any commodities which properly belong to them.

(2) To advise members regarding labels, packages, &c., for such preparations.

(3) To assist members in initiating preparations and sending samples to medical men, &c.

(4) The credit of the Association shall not be pledged by the advisory committee without the consent of the members.

(5) The committee shall not assist or advise members regarding the secret of medicinal preparations or quack remedies which are advertised to the public.

(6) Formulæ devised by the committee shall belong to it and may not be used by members for proprietaries.

The CHAIRMAN explained these points in detail, and answered questions put by members. The report was adopted, and Messrs. Boa, Bowman, Lunan, Forret, C. F. Henry, and G. H. C. Rowland were elected the committee—Mr. Glass convener.

The SECRETARY then read

#### THE ANNUAL REPORT.

which stated that the membership had increased to ninety-three. The financial statement, submitted by Mr. R. L. HENDRY (Treasurer), showed that the expenditure was slightly above the income, but the funds in hand amounted to 38*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* The reports were adopted.

#### ELECTION OF OFFICE-BEARERS.

Mr. J. A. Forret was appointed Chairman, Mr. C. F. Henry Vice-Chairman, and Mr. Rowland and Mr. R. L. Hendry were re-elected Secretary and Treasurer respectively, and the following were elected members of committee: Messrs. Glass, Blenkiron, Boa, Bowman, McLaren, Nesbit, McPherson, A. J. Clark, George Lunan, and Duncan McGlashan. The retiring CHAIRMAN thanked the members for the kindness they had shown to him during his term of office, and he and his fellow office-bearers were thanked for their services.

### Federation of Local Pharmaceutical Associations.

A MEETING of the Executive of the Federation of Local Pharmaceutical Associations was held in the York Salon, Holborn Restaurant, High Holborn, W.C., on Wednesday, May 18. Mr. W. L. Currie (Chairman) presided, and there were also present Messrs. G. T. Turner (Bristol), Antcliffe (Sheffield), Feaver Clarke (Gravesend), and W. Watson-Will (Hon. Treasurer and Secretary). A considerable amount of business was gone through, including the large correspondence dealing with matters discussed by the various affiliated Associations, and arrangements were made for the next annual meeting to be held at Sheffield on the Friday of the Conference week. Notices of this meeting will be sent to the Hon. Secretaries of the Associations in due course.

**THE "LOTION."**—The following dialogue took place in a well-known Midland pharmacy: "A pen'orth of glycerin in this bottle." "What is it for?" "Oh, it's all right, it has had whisky in it!" "But the label says 'sanitary hair lotion.'"

## Westminster Wisdom.

(From our Parliamentary Representative.)

#### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES BILLS.

The Bill as amended by the Grand Committee on Law of the House of Commons does not contain the objectionable clause in regard to periodical reverification of measures.

The Metric System Bill has now passed all stages in the House of Lords, and there is some prospect of it passing through the Lower Chamber this Session.

#### ETHER FOR MANUFACTURING-PURPOSES.

Mr. Gray asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether his attention had been drawn to the fact that ether from pure spirit must be used in the manufacture of certain articles required by the War Office, that this spirit is subject to a heavy duty, and hence, if the article is to be manufactured at a reasonable price, methylated ether must be substituted for the pure, or the contract sent abroad where manufacturers obtain spirit duty free for manufacturing-purposes, and whether, under these circumstances, he would consider the desirability of permitting the manufacture of such goods in bond under practicable conditions, or of allowing in the price paid by the War Office for the duty received by the Excise. To this the Chancellor replied: Section 8 of the Finance Act of 1902 appears to cover such cases as the hon. member has in view. Manufacturers desiring to be allowed the benefit of that section should address an application to the Board of Inland Revenue, by whom it will be carefully considered.

#### THE ALKALI-WORKS BILL.

Mr. Walter Long brought in on Tuesday his promised Bill "to consolidate and amend the Alkali, &c., Works Regulation Acts, 1881 and 1892." The principal provisions of the Bill have already been given in this column.

#### PARLIAMENTARY RECESS.

The House adjourned on Thursday for the Whitsuntide Recess, and will not reassemble till Tuesday, May 31.

## Colonial and Foreign News.

**MOSCOW RUBBER-PRICES ADVANCE.**—The Moscow manufacturers of indiarubber goods have raised prices by 10 to 15 per cent.

**QUICKSILVER IN TURKEY.**—It is reported that an English company has secured a concession for the exploitation of quicksilver deposits near Akhiri, on the peninsula of Karaburum, west from Smyrna.

**MORPHINE FOR ANTIMONY SULPHIDE.**—At Darmstadt an apotheker of Rüsselsheim and his assistant have received short terms of imprisonment for causing the death of a child. The assistant dispensed morphine in place of antimony sulphide.

**DEATH OF AN ODESSA CHEMIST.**—Julii Christianovitch Lemme died in Odessa on April 3. He founded a large pharmaceutical business there, which still thrives, and about ten years ago he founded the Odessa Joint-stock Company of dealers in pharmaceutical goods. He leaves over a million roubles (100,000*l.*).

**THE PHARMACIST IN SAMOA.**—The "Hamburger Nachrichten" refers to the prospects of German pharmacists in Samoa. It states that Germans with a capital of 1,000*l.* to 2,500*l.* who can speak English would be certain to do a good business. Up to the present pharmacy in Samoa has been represented by an English chemist.

The exports of chemicals from New York for the first three months of 1904 included 1,028,183 lbs. bicarbonate of soda, principally to the Argentine Republic, West Indies, and Great Britain, and 554,471 lbs. caustic soda, chiefly to Mexico and the West Indies. Zinc oxide to the amount of 16,931 bbl. was exported, principally to Great Britain and France.



## Royal Society's Conversazione.

THE first of the two receptions for the present season was given on Friday evening, May 13, at the Society's rooms in Burlington House. The exhibits were, as usual, numerous, varied and interesting. In the Officers' Room Messrs. R. & J. Beck exhibited an ingeniously arranged optical bench designed for the measurement of the various constants and aberrations of lenses. In the same room Mr. F. Fox showed a number of interesting stereoscopic views of the interior of the Simplon Tunnel now in course of construction through the Alps, as well as specimens of the principal rocks encountered during the excavations. Near this the Royal Meteorological Society had on view models and photographs of abnormally large hailstones.

In the Reception-room Mr. R. H. Biffen, of Cambridge, showed a number of hybrid wheats, illustrating Mendel's laws relating to the transmission and modification of parental characters. An interesting result of the application of the Helmholtz theory of the microscope was shown by Mr. J. W. Gordon, who, by employing an oscillating opalescent screen in the view-plane of the microscope to serve as an interior and secondary source of light, has been able to magnify up to 10,000 diameters without any blurring of the image.

Professor Karl Pearson exhibited in the Council-room a series of photographs, which were labelled "Whitechapel crania"; they were photographs of skulls, taken from old plague-pits and graveyards in the City, which have been measured biometrically at University College during the last five years. One set of these is stated to show marked affinity with the skulls characteristic of the Early British remains found in long "barrows." Professor Pearson also exhibited a hair-colour scale, composed by Mr. J. F. Tocher, F.I.C., of twenty-five different colours of human hair, and reproduced in the exact colours for classification-purposes. In the same room Dr. A. E. Wright showed a collection of apparatus employed in measuring the red blood-corpuscles, proteid matter, bactericidal substances, and other constituents of blood and similar secretions. Dr. A. B. Green exhibited a number of photographs illustrating cases of induced radio-activity in bacteria. These were obtained by exposing small masses of bacterial growth to  $\beta$  and  $\gamma$  rays from radium bromide, and then exposing a photographic plate in the neighbourhood of the bacteria. In several cases the induced radio-activity was sufficient to affect the plate through a double layer of lead foil.

In the Principal Library Sir W. T. Dyer, of Kew Gardens, showed specimens of the new natural order *Amphipterygiaceae*, recently brought into existence by Messrs. Hemsley and Rose. Near this Mr. E. Sanger-Shepherd exhibited a number of lantern-slides of spectra produced by his process of colour-photography; and in the same room Professor Garwood had on view lantern-slides of polarisation-figures of rocks and minerals reproduced by the same process.

Professor W. R. Dunstan showed specimens illustrative of cotton-cultivation in British colonies, specimens of the seeds of the Pará rubber-tree (*Hevea brasiliensis*) and of the drying oil and lipase-like enzyme contained in these, and specimens of minerals collected by the Mineral Survey of Ceylon, including a small sample of the cubical mineral thorianite, which has already been described in the *C. & D.* Professor W. A. Herdman, who has been investigating the pearl-fishery of Ceylon at the instance of the Colonial Government, exhibited a large collection of pearl oysters in all stages of growth, plans and maps of the pearl-fishing grounds in the Gulf of Manaar, and microscopic preparations showing the structure of the pearls and of the *Cestode* parasites which produce them.

Messrs. Farmer, Moore, and Walker had on view an interesting collection of slides illustrating nuclear division in the cells of cancerous and similar malignant growths. Dr. Marshall Ward showed microscopic preparations illustrating the parasitism of the "rusts" of cereals; and near this stall Mr. V. H. Blackman exhibited microscopical preparations of the various stages in the fertilisation and alternation of generations in the same group of parasites.

Professor Dixon showed a clever apparatus for determining the ignition-point of gases, and Dr. A. Scott displayed specimens of methyl and other derivatives of sulphur, tellurium, and selenium. One of the most interesting exhibits was a series of "muffle" and "melting" furnaces shown by Mr. Cunynghame in the Committee-room on the ground floor. These consisted of furnaces of the ordinary shape provided with very thick jacketed walls of non-conducting material, the nature of which was not specified; the heat was supplied either by an ordinary small Fletcher gas or benzoline burner, and by this means a temperature high enough to melt copper was obtained. The consumption of gas in these furnaces is stated to be about one-sixth of that used in furnaces of the ordinary type.

During the evening short demonstrations were given by Professor Herdman on pearl-fishing in Ceylon, by Mr. Francis Fox on the Simplon Tunnel and the bridge over the Victoria Falls, and by the Hon. C. A. Parsons on the "Auxetophone"—an apparatus intended to be used as a reproducer in gramophones and giving a large volume of sound of good musical quality. Mr. W. A. Shenstone had an experiment showing the motion of a radium-coated body in an electric field.

## Marriage.

WELTON-BERRY.—On May 12, at Thorpe Hamlet Church, Edward George Welton, chemist and druggist, of Cromer, to Maria Elizabeth (Cecie) Berry, of Thorpe Hamlet, Norwich.

## Deaths.

BEATSON.—On May 10, from senile pneumonia, Mr. William Beatson, chemical-manufacturer, Rotherham, chemist and druggist, of Ambleside, aged eighty-three.

BELL.—On May 2, Mrs. Bell, widow of Mr. Thomas Bell, chemist and druggist, of Ambleside, aged eighty-three.

HAINES.—At 221 Simcoe Street, Toronto, on May 5, of pneumonia, Mr. Edward C. Haines, druggist, 374 Queen Street West, aged thirty.

KIRKUS.—At Bootle, Liverpool, on May 6, Mr. Robert Waudby Kirkus, chemist and druggist, aged eighty-one.

ROBERTS.—At Holyhead, on May 5, Mr. Theophilus Jones Roberts, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-one.

SUTTON.—The death took place on May 14, at his residence, Paget House, Ipswich, of Mr. Charles William Sutton, senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Sutton & Phillips (Limited), manufacturing chemists, Stowmarket, after a long period of ill health. Mr. Sutton, who was in his fortieth year, was the eldest son of the late Mr. Charles William Sutton, of Stonham, and after receiving his education at Framlingham and the Royal College of Science in London, entered the Stowmarket business. He was keenly interested in shooting and all country pursuits, and was especially a fruit and flower grower, obtaining many prizes at horticultural shows. From 1888 to 1895 he was an officer in the 1st V.B. Suffolk Regiment, resigning after attaining the rank of full lieutenant. He had no liking for what is known as public life, but his character embodied all that commands respect and esteem both in commercial and in social life. He has left a widow and five children.

SYLVESTER.—At Burford on May 4, from the results of a fall, Mr. Paul Sylvester, retired chemist and druggist, aged seventy-four.

THOMAS.—At Bristol, on May 3, Mr. John Darby Dermott Thomas, pharmaceutical chemist.

THE EXPORTS from Rosario (Argentine Republic) during 1903 included 47 tons of crude glycerin, against 21 tons during 1902.



## Liquid Metal-polishes.

WE are indebted to Captain J. H. Thomson, H.M. Chief Inspector of Explosives, for the following note by Dr. Boverton Redwood and himself:

It has recently come to our knowledge that attempts are being made by officers of local authorities to apply the legal test for petroleum to samples of liquid metal-polish, and we have satisfied ourselves by experiment that the results thus obtained are sometimes entirely misleading, as they do not represent the temperature of the portion of the liquid from which inflammable vapour is being evolved.

In carrying out the test prescribed by the Petroleum Act, 1879, the sample under examination is slowly heated in a closed cup, and the temperature is indicated by a thermometer the bulb of which is immersed in the liquid in the centre of the vessel. In these circumstances the heat communicated to the sample through the walls of the cup creates in such a liquid as petroleum convection-currents, and through the circulation thus set up the temperature of the contents of the cup is equalised and the thermometer correctly indicates the temperature at which inflammable vapour is evolved by the liquid.

On the other hand, if the sample contains solid matter in suspension, as is the case with the liquid metal-polish in question, the formation of convection-currents is interfered with, and the surface of the liquid from which inflammable vapour is evolved acquires a higher temperature than that of the portion in contact with the bulb of the thermometer. Thus, as we have ascertained experimentally, the thermometer may indicate a temperature of 59° F. when the temperature of the surface is 85° F., and a sample may be erroneously reported as having a flash-point below the legal limit of 73° F., when the true flash-point is far above the limit.

No doubt this would have been provided for when the Act was passed if at that time the need for applying the test to such substances had been foreseen, but it was not until judgment in the case of the London County Council *v.* Holtzapfel's Compositions Company (Limited) was given in 1899 that mixtures containing petroleum were held to be petroleum within the meaning of the Acts.

In our handbook on petroleum published in 1901, we referred on page 90 to the necessity for a stirrer in the oil cup when the test specified in the Petroleum Acts is employed for the testing of paints and other substances containing petroleum, and when opportunity occurs for a revision of the law this addition will doubtless be legalised.

We are, however, of opinion that in the meantime authorities charged with the administration of the Petroleum Acts should be made aware of the circumstances we have referred to, and that testing officers should take steps to ascertain the true flash-point of samples of liquid metal-polish or other substances which are not thoroughly liquid and therefore cannot be satisfactorily tested in precise accordance with the directions given in the Schedule to the Act. In many instances it may be possible to obtain a sample of the petroleum used in the substance, or the solid matter present in the sample can be removed by straining or filtration, care being taken to avoid loss of the more volatile constituents by evaporation, when the separated liquid can be tested in the prescribed manner. The liquid should not, however, be separated by distillation, as this operation may yield a distillate of lower flash-point than that of the petroleum with which the mixture was made. For guidance in determining whether there has been any infraction of the law the sample may also be tested in an apparatus provided with an efficient stirrer. In any case of doubt as to the true flash-point of the material we would suggest that reference should be made to H.M. Inspectors of Explosives, at the Home Office, who will be prepared to give advice as to the course which should be adopted.

INDIA'S LEADING BOTANICAL INSTITUTION—the Botanical Gardens at Calcutta—was recently granted a donation of Rs.50,000 for the establishment of a laboratory and teaching museum.

A CAMPHOR-EXPERT IN CEYLON.—Mr. T. Masuzawa, of the Monopoly Bureau under the Japanese Government, has recently paid a visit to Ceylon on his way to Europe with the object of studying the question of camphor-consumption. Mr. Masuzawa, whose mission is to make an official report to his Government, arrived from Bombay, where he made an inquiry into the consumption of camphor. He is of opinion that camphor-trees would grow well in Ceylon as the climate is well suited for their cultivation.

## Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. DALTON, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form J, cost £1, obtainable through any money-order office.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," April 13, 1904.)

"SLAVAK" ("Slay" disclaimed); for photographic printing-paper. By E. J. V. Earle, 139 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 261,607.

Device of black slab with white border and three wreaths; for perfumed soap. By Lucien Allègre & Co., 59A New Oxford Street, W.C. 259,401.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," April 20, 1904.)

"CALIFA"; for chemicals for the treatment of leather. By C. Defais & Cie., 52 Rue Taitbout, Paris. 257,743.

Picture of bluebells; for goods in Class 2. By P. Dawson, 82 Great Clyde Street, Glasgow. 260,922.

Device of mailed fist; for a sterilising, disinfecting, &c., solution. By Winsor & Co. (Limited), 52 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W. 261,039.

"BAT"; for fly-papers. By Kay Brothers (Limited), Stockport. 261,774.

"OIOZO"; for disinfectants. By J. R. Bowick, 26 Great Quebec Street, W. 261,818.

"TONNETTES"; for chemicals. By Alfred Bishop (Limited), 48 Spelman Street, N.E. 256,554.

"VOXONIA" ("Vox" disclaimed); for goods in Class 3. By Braddock & Bagshaw, 37 Yorkshire Street, Oldham. 259,805.

"RADIOL"; for goods in Class 3. By Ayrton, Saunders & Kemp (Limited), 34 Hanover Street, Liverpool. 260,681.

"PRAEVALIDIN"; for medical pastes, salves or ointments. By the Woll-Wäscherei und Kammerei, 32 Kirschstrasse, Döhren, near Hanover. 260,706.

"EILO"; for an eye-lotion. By F. Coulthard, 9 Montpelier Square, S.W. 261,611.

"COTNIT"; for surgical bandages. By E. M. Sello, 12A, Finsbury Square, E.C. 261,141.

"UNIVERSITY"; for surgical instruments, &c. By Brady & Martin, Northumberland Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 261,726.

Combination of devices (owl and shield); for surgical appliances. By W. Crompton, 61 West Street, Oldham. 261,984.

"FLORAMEL"; for a toilet-cream. By F. W. Nurthen, 390 Strand, W.C. 260,278.

"ANTINOPIA" ("Anti" disclaimed); for perfumery and toilet-articles. By M. Stewart, 21 Aylward Road, Forest Hill, S.E. 261,365.

"SORBET"; for perfumery and toilet-articles. By E. Cook & Company (Limited), Bow, E. 261,835.

Mountain and lake device, and "STOCKER'S 'CRYSTAL LAKE' BRAND"; for medicines and for toilet-preparations and device of mustard plant for "Stocker's Syrup of hedge-mustard." By F. Sloman, trading as George Stocker, Southernhay Pharmacy, Exeter, chemist. 260,502/3 and 260,703.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," April 27, 1904.)

Crescent device and the letters "B. M. & Co."; for alkalies and chemicals. By Brunner, Mond & Co. (Limited), Winnington, Northwich. 261,594.

"PISCAROL"; for pharmaceutical products for animals and for man. By Lüdy & Co., 42 Hohengasse, Burgdorf, Canton de Berne, Switzerland. 261,209/210.

"WYLIENE"; for chemicals, for detergents, and for perfumery and toilet-articles. By Wylie & Co. (Limited), Bridge Works, Brentford. 261,839/841/842.

"OMLEELA"; for a veterinary lotion. By D. Morris, Rhyde-leos, Llansilin, Oswestry, Salop. 262,101.

Device; for a skin ointment. By H. S. F. Brown, trading as "The Lotum Skin Company, Rochester, Kent," 69 Bryant Road, Strood, chemist and druggist. 260,605.





**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

#### Testimonial to Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones.

SIR,—A meeting of the Provisional Organising Committee will be held at the St. Bride's Institute, Bride Lane, Ludgate Circus, E.C., on Friday, May 27, at 5.30 P.M., when the subjoined will be gone through. A full attendance of those favourable to the movement is cordially invited.

Yours faithfully,

C. J. G. BUNKER, President P.A.T.A.

York Street, Twickenham, May 17.

#### AGENDA.

1. To elect a Chairman, two Vice-Chairmen, a Treasurer, Hon. Secretary (with any assistants necessary), and an Executive Committee.

2. To take steps to complete the General Committee by asking the Presidents and Secretaries of all local chemists' associations, all P.A.T.A. Local Secretaries, and prominent representatives of all sections of the trade to join the committee.

3. To suggest the form of testimonial for the ultimate approval of the completed committee, and other business relative thereto.

4. To receive and discuss any further suggestions on the subject.

#### Testing for Lead in Acids.

SIR,—I was much interested in an article in your issue of April 16 on the "Metallic Contamination in Citric and Tartaric Acids," but I think that Mr. Bennett has omitted the most important feature of Mr. Warington's method of estimation of lead. In his modification of the Warington process, &c., Bennett matches the colour by adding standard lead acetate to distilled water (*vide* line 17, column 2, page 633 of your journal). In the original process (*vide* "Journal Society of Chemical Industry," February 28, 1893), Mr. Warington found that it was necessary to match the tint in the sample to be analysed by adding the standard lead solution to an ammoniacal solution of pure citric or tartaric acid (containing the same amount of acid as the portion of sample under examination). In his work on the subject, Mr. Warington has shown the fallacy of comparing lead in water, tartaric and citric acids, the colours resulting from the same quantity of lead varying vastly; but before this was written a test was made (roughly on Mr. Bennett's method) by adding the same quantity of lead solution to 50 c.c. of distilled water and to 50 c.c. of ammoniacal solution of tartaric acid, each containing one drop of sodium sulphide. The resulting colour of the tartaric acid solution was much darker than that of the water, and in this particular case  $2\frac{1}{2}$  parts of lead in the water was necessary to match in colour 1 part of lead in tartaric acid. Though the error might not always be so great as this, possibly varying with the concentration of the solutions and the amount of lead present, the above test is decidedly against Mr. Bennett's modification, as from the above figures an acid analysed by Mr. Warington might contain 0.001 per cent. of lead, whilst in Mr. Bennett's hands it might give 0.0025 per cent. of lead.

Yours faithfully,

GEORGE H. WAY.

23 Compton Crescent, Chiswick, May 14.

[Mr. Bennett communicates a further note on the subject to this issue.—EDITOR.]

#### Messrs. Owbridge and Co-operation.

In the quotation from the letter by Messrs. Owbridge (Limited), of Hull, published in the *C. & D.* last week, page 763, the expression "our firm" occurs in error for

"one firm"; Messrs. Owbridge's contention being that "the co-operative question will sooner or later have to be dealt with, but it is beyond all consideration for any single firm to attack."

Ext. Belladonnæ.

SIR,—The position in regard to the use of ext. belladonnæ is this: If you are a Minor candidate going through the torture at No. 17, dispense the alcoholic extract when "ext. belladonnæ" is ordered (if, on gently broaching the subject to the examiner, you gather that he is not in love with the green extract); but if dispensing in ordinary course of retail business, the chances are reversed, and quite as strongly in favour of the green extract. Such is the absurd position at present. At college it leads to ludicrous discussions and further uncertainty. The matter will be cleared up in the next Pharmacopœia, when the green extract will be standardised to 1 per cent. total alkaloids; then it will have a clear field. The root of the trouble is that most medical men look upon the green extract of belladonna as the usual one, and that is the extract they intend. As for the alcoholic extract, very few of them know of it, and still fewer intend to prescribe it. A test question on the subject to a representative number of prescribers would bear out the truth of this.

Yours sincerely,

LENNOX TICE.

39 Wilson Road, Camberwell, S.E.

#### About Chinosol.

SIR,—I have read in your issue of to-day Messrs. Fritzsch's communication referring to chinosol, and I feel that, without my saying a few words in reply, my position in connection with the chinosol business would be greatly prejudiced. I admit that the Hamburg Court did not hold the direct sales of chinosol in my district as proved; on the other hand, for indirect sales, against which, according to our contract, I should be equally protected, I held indisputable proofs, but the Court would not accept them, and there the matter ended. An appeal in such circumstances would, I felt, be of no avail. I trust I shall presently have an opportunity to explain publicly many points raised by this correspondence, especially the concluding remarks in Messrs. Fritzsch's letter.

Yours faithfully,

16 Rood Lane, E.C., May 14.

B. KÜHN.

#### A Councillor on Navy Dispensing.

SIR,—At the last Council-meeting, Mr. Park, on the Dispensers Committee, stated that he had made inquiries about dispensing in the Navy, and it had been found satisfactory. It would be interesting to know where the satisfaction comes in, considering that there are no pharmaceutically qualified dispensers in the Navy, not even on those ships carrying three surgeons and 750 men. The naval barracks and dépôts, with their 10,000 men, also are without qualified dispensers in their dispensaries. [In justice to Mr. Park we remark here that he referred solely to dispensing in naval hospitals.—ED.] Nineteen qualified men are distributed amongst nine naval hospitals at home and abroad, and these naturally are overworked, besides being looked upon as the scum of the Service and treated as such. Of these dispensers, the work of nine consists chiefly in providing stores for the ships, &c., and not in dispensing, so that the dispensing for some 250,000 human beings is "satisfactorily" performed with the assistance of a very limited number of qualified men. Men who pass through Bloomsbury or York Place are at a discount in both Army and Navy. The Government authorities ought to have been the first to uphold the Pharmacy Act of 1868. If that Act be of any value, surely the dispensing in public institutions, whether it be for a redcoat or a bluejacket, should be as jealously safeguarded as the dispensing done for the civilian who pays his money over the counter. Possibly Mr. Park might also say that the remuneration of dispensers is satisfactory, since the Government saved 400*l.* yearly in each of the large hospitals by introducing a dispenser in lieu of a medical man. True, Mr. Walter Hills kindly got the Admiralty to increase the salaries of qualified men by 40*l.* per annum, this increase to be spread over a period of six years. This, however, is small compensation for banishment



abroad to unhealthy climates, and, in addition, being ostracised by nearly all the intelligent white community. It is to be hoped that comfort is not sought from  $C_2H_5OH$  under these conditions. May I ask why the Society has not yet been pleased to invite a dispenser from amongst the many public institutions—civil, military, and naval—to a seat on the Council? Pharmacy is practised in a great many of these hospitals on a scale that would excite the envy of the average councillor, but, presumably, because those practised in pharmacy are not proprietors, but simply in most cases inferior servants, it would be *infra dig.* for them to mix with the cream of the Society.

Yours faithfully,  
Toco. (133/64.)

### Legal Queries.

Labels to be marked "Liable" or "Not liable" to medicine stamp-duty should be sent to the Editor in duplicate and with a stamped and addressed envelope for return of the marked ones, if desired.

135/69. *K.*—Your cough-lozenges will be exempt from duty if you refer on the label to the published formula.

122/29. *D. H.*—A has given B an order for certain work. Before the work is begun, stock, &c., belonging to B is sold under distraint for rent. If B sets up in business again, can he claim the right to execute the order?—[Yes, if he can perform the contract within the stipulated time.]

132/29. *Giroflee.*—The only liable label sent by you is that for quinine-and-iron tonic, which is liable on account of the description of its properties. If the active principles of the preparation are quinine and iron solely, the label is brought within Exemption 3 by the title.

130/71. *Hants.*—If the contract for cost to be taken out in goods was not more clearly specified, the other party may fairly claim that "goods" means anything you are in the habit of dealing in, whether specified in your advertisement or not.

129/13. *W. G.*—"Tonic blood-pills" is a liable title, and it has been officially held that the introduction of the conjunction "and" as in "tonic and blood-pills" does not reduce the liability.

128/73. *W. B. C.*—The two toilet-preparation labels are not liable even with the word "healing," but on the third label the words "corrective aperient" will involve liability.

132/18. *T. S. S.*—(1) If your corn-silk is prepared according to No. 2 formula in "Phar. Forms.," H., page 154 (same number in *C. & D. Diary*, 1904), it will suffice for you to say so either on the back of the envelope or the front, but seeing that you call the article "Dr. Blank's American Corn-silk" it would be better if you put the disclosure immediately under the title. Such titles as yours are almost certain to bring trouble soon. The official view is that some chemists, after getting the exemption, endeavour to get individuality for the exempted articles, thus violating the law in spirit if not in letter. (2) We cannot say that "Prepared specially for," on your belladonna, &c., plasters, is a claim to the exclusive right to the making of the plasters; but if the phrase means that the plasters are made for you and no one else in Great Britain, the plasters are a nostrum, and consequently liable. We suppose you do not mean this, and that the phrase is really the manufacturer's; nevertheless "specially" had better be dropped.

### Miscellaneous Inquiries.

112/55. *L. L. S.*—Thanks for your note, which we regret we have not been able to find room for. The experience is not uncommon.

79/58. *S. Edinr.*—We know nothing about the "gentleman" you name.

137/11. *J. W. H.*—Rat-poison.—Strychnine and barium carbonate are the best ingredients; do not use arsenic. Ten per cent. of strychnine is quite sufficient; use toasted biscuit powder as a diluent.

133/33. *F. G. Earl* (New York).—If you read the article again, you will find that your criticism is unnecessary. Mr. Palmer's equivalents were approximate, and in that regard quite right.

132/35. *Spero.*—You will find particulars about glycerin tinctures in "Phar. Forms.," Vol. I. The menstruum is a mixture of acetic acid  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , glycerin 25, and distilled water to 100; otherwise following the B.P. formulæ.

129/12. *Viator.*—Thanks for your remarks.

131/55. *Corolie.*—You will find in our last Educational Number (August 15, 1903) full particulars as to the education required in order to qualify as an analyst. The Government appointments of this character have not yet been held by women.

134/36. *A. S. W.*—The leaves are not buchu, but *uva ursi*.

90/13. *F. H. W.*—Splint-ointment for Horses.—This has a composition like the following, but the quantities may need adjustment so as to produce a firm ointment:

Emp. ferri	...	...	...	...	3i.
Emp. plumbi	...	...	...	...	3i.
Cupri acetatis	...	...	...	...	3j.
Vasellini	...	...	...	...	3j.

M.S.A.

255/73. *Apotheker.*—Vine and Plant Food.—The following represents the composition of this preparation:

Calcium superphosphate	...	...	1 lb.
Potassium nitrate	...	...	1 oz.
Calcium sulphate	...	...	4 oz.

Mix.

62/24. *Borax.*—Metal-cream.—This is a nicely made preparation of the following approximate composition:

Cretæ preparatæ	...	...	...	3iv.
Pulv. saponis	...	...	...	3ss.
"Kieselguhr"	...	...	...	3j.
Liq. ammoniæ	...	...	...	3vj.
Ol. rosmarini	...	...	...	℥℥℥.

Misce bene.

255/3. *Alpha.*—Preventive against Cows Casting Calf.—This appears to be simply alum coloured with iron oxide. We have not estimated the amount of iron present, but you will have no difficulty in hitting the quantity.

134/33. *Legio.*—We do not undertake qualitative analyses of samples of the kind you submit to us.

134/18. *H. K. W.*—Five shillings is the least you can charge a medical man for estimating sugar in urine, but it may be good policy to charge nothing.

80/15. *Phosphate.*—The wholesale drug-houses will supply you with the quantity of basic slag you require.

69/28.—*R. H.*—We cannot undertake the analysis of the sample of infants' food you send.

121/46. *Student.*—Mr. John Gower, Waterloo, Liverpool, publishes a series of "Aids" to pharmaceutical students by Mr. Stirling. These are probably what you are referring to.

80/34. *C. I. W.*—Books on Herbs and their Uses—O. P. Brown's "Complete Herbal" (4s.), A. I. Coffin's "Botanic Guide to Health" (4s.), Culpepper's "Herbal" (1s. edition), W. Fox's "Working Man's Model Family Botanic Guide" (2s.), George Slack's "Herbal" (6d.), G. Stevens's "People's Guide to the Botanic Treatment of Disease" (2s.).



82/36. *Chemicus*.—Books on Analytical Chemistry.—Clowes and Coleman's "Quantitative Chemical Analysis" (10s.), Sutton's "Volumetric Analysis" (20s.), Briggs and Stewart's "Chemical Analysis, Qualitative and Quantitative" (3s. 6d.). These are all of recent date.

121/53. *McP.*—Eczema-ointment.—This appears to be a mixture of hard and soft paraffin with a small proportion of boric acid. We have not found any other active ingredients.

125/41 (*Northerner*), 6C/39 (*G. S. M.*).—Self-raising Flour. The addition of baking-powder to flour in the proportion of from 90 to 100 gr. to the pound. Machine-mixing is necessary, and the cream of tartar and sodium bicarbonate constituents of the baking-powder should be diluted with separate quantities of the flour before finally mixing.

50/72. *Celandine*.—Can you send us further particulars of the method of obtaining metallic mouldings of writing? It is a process with which we are not acquainted.

225/16. *J. H. C.*—Washable Distempers.—These preparations are either sent out in powder or pulp. A well-known example of the latter kind depends for its ultimate insolubility on the action of light on bichromatised glue, the ingredients also consisting largely of plaster of Paris. The powder distempers contain either alum, copper sulphate, or zinc sulphate in conjunction with plaster of Paris. The sample you send appears to be a cuprous distemper, the simplest form being

Freshly calcined gypsum	...	...	100 parts
Powdered animal glue	...	...	5 parts
Calcined copper sulphate	...	...	1 part

For use 1 lb. of the powder requires a pint of water. Another formula, less difficult to use but more expensive, was given in the *C. & D.*, May 17, 1902, page 780. A recently patented washable distemper involves the use of 10 per cent. of a combination of 60 per cent. of casein and 40 per cent. of lime.

246/23. *W. J. S.*—You can easily adopt one of the recipes given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," Vol. I., for imitation Chartreuse, to make an essence.

113/51. *H. & B.*—Refrigeration.—(1) The following are the modern books on this subject: H. Williams's "Mechanical Refrigeration" (Whittaker), 1903; A. J. Wallis-Taylor's "Refrigeration, Cold-storage, and Ice-making" (Lockwood), 1902; A. R. Leash's "Refrigerating-machinery" (Tower Publishing Company), 1895; N. Selge's "Machinery for Refrigeration" (Rich, Chicago), 1900. (2) There are several engineers who make a speciality of refrigerating-machinery, amongst them Pontifex & Wood, J. & E. Hall, Linde Refrigeration Company, and the Pulsometer Company. (3) The processes of refrigeration at present in commercial use involve the use of anhydrous ammonia, ether, carbonic-acid gas, and anhydrous sulphurous acid; but you will need to study the question in relation to the requirements in this case before deciding which method to adopt.

7/2. *E. K. B.*—Mantle-preservative.—The solution you send used for "enamelling" gas-mantles is imitated as follows:

Cerium oxide	...	...	...	3j.
Thorium nitrate	...	...	...	3j.
Prepared chalk	...	...	...	3 v.
Aniline magenta	...	...	...	q s.
Water to make	...	...	...	3 viij.

It will not be feasible to spray such a mixture owing to the suspended matter: it will be necessary to dip the mantle into the liquid.

132/4 *Hazy*.—The silky appearance in Household Ammonia is obtained by using primrose soap.

133/71. *B. H. B.*—The formula for Locock's Hair-lotion in the *C. & D. Diary*, 1894, is Mr. Ince's, and involves considerable care in producing the emulsion. The oil of mace is dissolved in the olive oil, and when cold the ammonia is gradually added to the oils in a mortar, then the water, and lastly the spirit. We repeat the formula

as a useful exercise in emulsion-making for young pharmacists:

Ol. macis	...	...	...	3 ss.
Ol. olive	...	...	...	3 xx.
Aq. ammon. fort.	...	...	...	3 xx.
Spt. rosmar.	...	...	...	3 l.
Aq. rosæ ad	...	...	...	Cong. ij.

123/30. *A. F. Z.*—Russian Pharmacy.—There is no book published on Russian pharmacy that we are aware of, but you will find in the *C. & D.*, February 19, 1898, page 304, an article by Mr. Prosper H. Marsden which admirably summarises the conditions. An assistant's experiences in an Odessa pharmacy are also given in the *C. & D.*, April 28, 1900, page 696.

123/14. *J. H.*—A preserved egg and a fresh egg can be differentiated by the size of the air-space. The method is to cut an ovoid hole in a piece of cardboard, place the egg against the hole, and put a strong light on one side. This enables the observer to judge of the size of the air-space within the egg.

122/44. *W. T. C.*—Local Anæsthetic in Tooth-extraction. We have not a formula on the lines you indicate, but should advise you to experiment on the basis of Professor Barker's recommendation to use adrenalin and eucaine combined for producing infiltration anaesthesia. Professor Barker's paper in the "Lancet" was referred to in the *C. & D. Supplement*, August 8, 1903, the solution required being

Sodium chloride	...	...	...	0.8 gram
Beta-cocaine	...	...	...	0.2 gram
Adrenalin chloride	...	...	...	0.001 gram
Distilled water	...	...	...	100 grams

The solution should be freshly made.

118/45. *Cantab.*—Weed-killers.—Please refer to a note on this matter in the *C. & D.*, January 10, 1903, page 63.

127/46. *Pigment*.—Corn-cure.—There are several formulæ for corn-paints in "Pharmaceutical Formulas" (Vols. I. and II.) which do not contain Indian hemp, but we do not notice one that produces a "milky-white" preparation.

118/1. *G. F. E.*—What does "Ppt." Mean?—Referring to our reply to this question in the *C. & D.*, April 23, page 664, "G. F. E." reminds us that the "Art of Dispensing" (page 466) gives "Ppt., *preparata*, prepared." "Ppt." in chemistry is always intended for precipitate, and perhaps our subscribers will indicate, on postcards, their views as to the meaning of "ppt." in pharmacy.

126/3. *C. E. P.* (Cape Town).—Varnish.—Unfortunately you omit to give us any idea what the coloured varnish is used for. In varnishes for commercial purposes such things as caustic potash, sodium carbonate, and alum are quite inadmissible. Perhaps you are applying the word "varnish" in another sense than that generally understood here.

123/33. *Northern*.—Tincture of iodine decolorised by sodium hyposulphite is not accurately comparable with tincture of iodine, B.P., as the iodine exists in a combination probably much less active than free iodine.

221/24. *C. S. B.* asks what should be used for aq. lavand. when it is ordered as the menstruum of an eye-lotion? We should say a saturated aqueous solution of oil of lavender (made by the prolonged shaking of oil of lavender with hot water and filtering bright when cold) would be best. Perhaps the prescriber is not aware that the aq. lavand. of commerce is a spirituous preparation, but he may also have been thinking of the water obtained from lavender stills.

### Information Wanted.

138/22. Where can "Rennin" be obtained?

194/18. Name and address of maker of "Victor" feed-bottles.

127/64. What is "Sterolol," which is required for use in a liqueur?



## Trade Report.

**NOTICE TO BUYERS.**—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., May 19.

**COMPLAINTS** in regard to the dull state of business in Mincing Lane produce are exceedingly prevalent this week, and transactions are mostly of a retail character. Prices in general, with a few exceptions, are in favour of buyers. Quinine in second-hands has been quite inactive and easier, the heavy bark-shipments for the first half of the month having added to the existing depression. Santonin is very firm, and an advance would not be surprising as the control of the raw material is in the hands of a Russian monopoly. Since the sales without reserve last week, ipecacuanha has developed a firmer feeling, and holders are asking more money. Norwegian cod-liver oil continues to decline, and there is an easier feeling in tartaric acid and sugar of milk. Citric acid, however, is firmer, and chlorate of potash is hardening. In essential oils business is of a retail description, peppermint oil being flat, while star-aniseed and cassia oils are nominal. The following table shows the principal alterations of the week:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Nutmegs (W.I.) Oil, cajuput	Acid, citric Ipecacuanha (Cartagena and Rio)	Acid, tartaric Oil, sassafras Opium Petroleum Pimento Quinine (sec. hands) Sugar of milk	Ginger Oil, cod-liver Pepper (Tellicherry)

### Cablegrams.

**HAMBURG, May 19:**—Business is dull. Japanese wax is unaltered at 110m. per 100 kilos., refined camphor is quoted 520m. per 100 kilos., and senega is offered at 575m. per 100 kilos.

**NEW YORK, May 19:**—The markets present a tame appearance. Opium is slow of sale at \$2.70 per lb. for Smyrna druggists' in single cases. Quinine remains weak at 24c. per oz. Cod-liver oil is easy at \$53 per barrel, and menthol is easy at \$5.10 per lb. A strong feeling continues in peppermint oil at \$3.35 per lb. for bulk. Senega is easy at 68c. per lb., and golden seal is firmer at \$1.20 per lb. Podophyllum-root is scarce and firmly held at 9½c. per lb.

**BERGEN, May 18:**—The total catch of cod for the whole of Norway since the opening of the season now amounts to 42,671,000, which has yielded 12,382 barrels of oil. In the corresponding week of 1903 the total catch amounted to 40,560,000 and the yield to 2,108 barrels only; and at the same period of 1902, 39,890,000 fish were caught, the yield being 18,264 barrels. At Finmarken the fishing is making slow progress, and the market for finest new non-congealing oil has receded about 10s. per barrel since last week, there being offers at 185s. per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen.

**AMSTERDAM, May 18:**—At the auction of cinchona held here to-day 7,903 packages were offered (against 7,096 packages in April), weighing 706,962 kilos. and containing

33,267 kilos. of quinine sulphate. Of the above quantity 6,322 packages were sold at an average of 6.90c. per half-kilo., against 7.50c. per half-kilo. paid at the auctions on April 7. The following were the approximate quantities of quinine purchased by the principal buyers: The English and American factories, 7,209 kilos.; the Brunswick factory, 2,784 kilos.; the Mannheim and Amsterdam factories, 5,069 kilos.; the Frankfurt-on-Main and Stuttgart factories, 3,313 kilos.; and various buyers, 8,772 kilos. The prices paid for the manufacturing bark ranged from 10½c. to 63c. per half-kilo., and for druggists' bark from 7c. to 55c. per half-kilo.

**ACID, CITRIC,** is very firm and in good demand, at 1s. per lb. for English crystals.

**ACID, TARTARIC,** is quiet and easier at 1s. to 1s. 0½d. per lb. for foreign, and the price from English makers is said to be 1s. 1d.

**ALOES.**—The s.s. *Dunvegan Castle* has arrived with 22 cases from Mossel Bay.

**ARECA.**—Sellers of fair quality ask 12s. 6d. per cwt.

**ARROWROOT.**—Quiet. At auction 236 barrels of St. Vincent were bought in at 2¼d. to 3½d. per lb.

**ASAFEETIDA.**—Since the auctions there has been a fair demand mostly for export, resulting in sales of about 100 cases, up to 90s. per cwt. having been paid for fair pinky block.

**BELLADONNA.**—Good-testing root continues to sell well. Quotations vary from 36s. to 42s. on the spot, as to quality.

**BENZON.**—Subsequent to the auctions last week about 30 cases of Sumatra changed hands, including good seconds, at 7l. 15s.; middling ditto, slightly false-packed, 5l. 7s. 6d.; and ordinary seconds, 5l. 2s. 6d. per cwt.

**CAMPHOR.**—The refined article still remains demoralised, and prices of refiners are more or less uncertain, each transaction being treated on its merits. Japanese tablets are obtainable at 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7d. per lb. for ½ oz. and ¼ oz. sizes.

**CARDAMOMS.**—Both pod and decorticated seed have been in fair demand since the auctions at a slight advance over the rates there paid.

**CASCARA SAGRADA.**—Out of the parcels of new bark which have recently arrived there are sellers at 70s., and some business has been done at this figure. Two-year old bark, which is scarce both here and in America, is worth 75s. upwards, according to age.

**CINCHONA.**—The shipments from Java during the first half of May amounted to 665,000 Amsterdam lbs., against 621,800 Amsterdam lbs. last year and 465,000 Amsterdam lbs. in 1902. During the eleven months ending February the exports from British India were as follows:

	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.
Lbs.	1,695,089	1,310,618	926,834

**CIVET.**—Genuine is worth 6s. 6d. per oz.

**CREAM OF TARTAR.**—Business continues suspended in many directions, but there is no alteration in values, 98 per cent. foreign powder offering at 86s. per cwt.

**CROTON SEED.**—Some of the parcels ex auction have been sold, up to 24s. having been paid for fair.

**CUBES.**—Fair berries have been sold at 30s. per cwt.

**DRAGON'S-BLOOD.**—Small sales of middling lump ex auction have been made at 6l. per cwt.

**GAMBIER.**—Sellers of cubes ask 33s. to 34s. per cwt., according to quality.

**GAMBOGE.**—Since the auctions a few cases of good pipe, rather blocky, have been sold at 15l. per cwt. The s.s. *Merlin* from Havre has brought 8 cases.

**GENTIAN.**—There is a fair consumptive demand, dealers offering good quality of whole root at from 20s. 9d. to 21s. per cwt. on the spot. Cut and sliced are quoted at proportionately higher prices.

**HELLEBORE.**—There is a good demand for powder, which is offered at from 18s. to 20s. per cwt., c.i.f.



**IPECACUANHA.**—There have been several orders in the market this week at the prices paid at auction, but holders generally are firmer, quoting Rio at from 4s. 10d. to 5s. per lb.; and in Cartagena small sales have been made, including common up to 4s. 6d., and for good sellers hold out for 4s. 8d. per lb.

**LIME-JUICE.**—New raw West Indian is quoted at from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 5d. per gallon, according to quantity and quality.

**LIQUORICE-ROOT.**—In reporting on the trade of the Morea the British Consul at Patras states that during the last four or five years business in liquorice-root has been undertaken more methodically, and very large quantities have been exported to Italy and the United States. Labourers receive about 2s. per cwt. on the spot for root just as it is dug out, with a certain proportion of earth attaching to it, but before it reaches port of shipment, and is prepared and ready for export, the cost in unpressed bundles is about 4s. to 4s. 6d. per cwt. A factory for extracting the juice has lately been established in the outskirts of Patras.

**MENTHOL** remains unaltered with sellers of Kobayashi crystals at 16s. 6d. per lb. on the spot.

**NUX VOMICA.**—The s.s. *Clan Sutherland*, from Cochin, has arrived with 1,000 bags; the s.s. *Clan Ross* with 45 bags from Coconada and 133 bags from Madras, the latter of which are *in transit*. The s.s. *Rewa*, from Madras, has also brought 344 bags.

**OIL, CASTOR.**—Quiet. Guaranteed Italian water-white is quoted 30s. 6d. per cwt. spot, and for Hull make 21/ 10s. per ton is wanted, and 2½d. per lb. for medicinal in barrels for prompt delivery ex wharf, London.

**OIL, COD-LIVER.**—Our Bergen correspondent writes on May 14 that although plenty of cod are apparently present on the coast of Finnmarken, the fishing makes but small progress owing to stormy weather and want of bait. The oil-market continues to remain in a state of depression, and the present quotation for finest non-congealing quality is now 190s. per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen. A change in the tendency of the market appears unavoidable on the closing of the Finnmarken fishing, if not earlier. The exports from Bergen to date amount to 2,539 barrels, against 1,081 barrels at the same time of last year. In London the general quotation from agents is now 190s. per barrel, c.i.f., for new non-congealing Norwegian oil, and a small business has been done at this figure.

**OIL, WOOD.**—For shipment 25s. 3d. per cwt., c.i.f., is quoted.

**OILS, ESSENTIAL.**—*Citronella* oil on the spot is steady, at 1s. 1d. per lb. for tins, and 1s. 2d. for drums; for arrival drums are offered at 11½d. per lb., c.i.f. terms. The new crop is now being distilled in Ceylon, which accounts for the easier c.i.f. prices. Pure oil of *Wintergreen* is quoted 8s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f. terms. West Indian distilled *Lime* oil is steady at about 1s. 6d. per lb. net; and for American *Sassafras* oil 2s. 2d. per lb. is quoted. *Peppermint* oil continues slow, holders offering at 14s. 9d. to 15s. per lb., spot, for American HGH; and of Japanese dementholised there are sellers at 6s. 6d. spot. Some small shipments of HGH have lately been made to the United States, where the parity is still considerably above London; cables indicate a strong tone. The distillation of the new crops of thyme, rosemary, &c., will be taking place shortly in the South of France, but it is yet too early to say anything definite in regard to the prospects. *Star aniseed* oil is rather easier, at from 4s. 10d. to 5s. per lb. on the spot. *Cassia* oil is unchanged at 2s. 10d. for 75 to 80 per cent., and 3s. 2d. for 80 to 85 per cent. c.a. Rather more firmness is noticed in Sicilian *Orange* and *Bergamot* oils. Bourbon *Geranium* oil is without change on account of the heavy stocks in Europe, but an improvement is looked for later; 13s. is about the price for a pure oil. Genuine B.P. "Singapore" *Cajuput* oil continues very scarce and dear, the scarcity being due to droughts which have prevailed in the Malayan Archipelago; 4s. per bottle on the spot is asked in single cases.

**OPIMUM.**—The London market continues extremely quiet, and although holders are anxious to meet buyers only

retail sales have been made, including Smyrna druggists' at 7s., and a few cases of Persian at 11s. 6d. per lb.

**POTASH CHLORATE.**—The market has a hardening tendency, the syndicate quoting 3d. per lb. net for crystals and 1 3d. for powder.

**QUASSIA.**—Fair quantities of chips are going into consumption, values ranging from 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per cwt., according to quantity.

**QUININE.**—The heavy bark-shipments from Java for the first half of this month have given a flat tone to the second-hand market, and business has almost been at a standstill, there being sellers of good German brands of sulphate in bulk at 11½d. per oz. The desire to wait the result of the Amsterdam bark-auction has also helped to keep prices nominal. There has been a fair trade demand, however, and "new" sulphate has been sold at 11½d. per oz.

The exports of quinine, quinine preparations, &c., from Germany during the two months ending February amounted to 265,000 kilos., against 251,000 kilos. and 247,000 kilos. for the corresponding periods of 1903 and 1902.

In the course of his annual report on the trade of Java during 1903, the British Consul at Batavia states that during the year the Bandong quinine-factory disposed of 741,053 oz. quinine sulphate by tender at an average price of 1½/ per oz., against 11d. per oz. in the previous year for 821,608 oz. Owing to the unsatisfactory result of these tenders, the factory will again resort next year to the old method of offering their product by auction.

**ROSE-LEAVES.**—Reports have been current lately that the French crop was to be a large one and prices lower. The fact, however, remains that prices are very firm on the other side, and it is yet too early to state what the result will be.

**SANTONIN.**—A rumour was current at the end of last week that the price was certain to be advanced, but so far this has not proved to be the case. In some well-informed quarters, however, a rise is anticipated as the article is now in the hands of a Russian monopoly who have the control of the entire crop of worm-seed.

**SARSAPARILLA.**—The s.s. *Merlin* from Havre has arrived with 52 bales. Mexican is scarce on the spot, and the high prices asked for shipment prevent business at the moment.

**SENNA.**—Tinnevely leaf is becoming scarcer owing to the recent demand, and in second-hands 2d. per lb. appears to be the lowest price for small and medium leaf.

**SHELLAC.**—Before the close of last week there was some recovery in the slump which took place in the delivery market, and although at one period August position dropped 17s. 6d., the decline on the week was about 8s. 6d.; May closing at 210s. and August 214s. per cwt. This week little business has been done, but prices of futures are rather firmer, May having been sold at 214s., and October, November, and December at 212s. to 215s. per cwt. On the spot business has been of a retail character, including fair to good TN Orange at from 218s. to 220s., with common resinous down to 195s. per cwt. A few sales of good Orange marks have been made at about 240s.

**SPICES.**—At auction on Wednesday a large supply of Jamaica *Ginger* was offered of which about half sold at steady prices to 1s. decline, including good washed at 47s., bold at 45s., medium to fair washed 40s. to 44s., small and middling dullish 36s., ordinary 34s. to 36s. 6d., common and dark 31s. 6d. to 33s. per cwt. Rough Cochiu ginger was about 2s. lower, lean limed selling at 34s. to 34s. 6d., small and medium 34s., and small cut 30s., mostly "without reserve." *Pepper* was lower in auction, Tellicherry selling without reserve at 5½d. per lb. for fair. The bulk of the offerings was bought in, and privately fair is quoted on the spot at 5½d., June-August shipment being quoted 5½d. and July-September 5½d. *White Pepper* is flat, fine Singapore being bought in at 10½d. and fair at 9d. Fine Ceylon (39) sold at 9½d., and fair Siam was bought in at 8½d. Over a thousand packages of *Pimento* were offered, and sold, mostly without reserve, at 3½d. to 3¾d. for fair, and 3d. to 3½d. for fair mixed blacks. West Indian *Nutmegs* were ½d. per lb. dearer. *Mace* was steady, good West Indian selling at 1s. 11d., ordinary to fair 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d., and broken 1s. 5d. per lb. Ordinary



red Penang was bought in at 2s., and common Singapore at 1s. 9d. Good red Japanese *Chillies* were bought in at 45s., and large at 30s. to 37s. *Cinnamon* quillings were bought in at 7d. and chips at 2½d. per lb. No *Cloves* were offered at auction. Privately the market opened lower on Monday with sales of 1,000 bales, June-August selling at 8½d. to 8½d. and August-October 8½d. to 8d. Since then the market has been quiet but steady, sales comprising June-August at 8½d. to 8½d. and August-October at 8d. The market closes firm with buyers at 8½d. for June-August delivery.

SUGAR OF MILK is in more abundant supply, and prices show an easier tendency, finest quality of powder of various makes offering at 57s. 6d. per cwt.

SULPHUR is in good demand, sublimed foreign flowers offering at 6s. 6d. per cwt. and roll at 6s. 3d.

TAMARINDS.—The s.s. *Inchmona*, from Barbados, has arrived with 264 barrels; and the s.s. *Winnie*, from Antigua, with 217 barrels and 33 half-barrels.

TONKA BEANS.—The s.s. *Winnie*, from Trinidad, has arrived with 24 casks.

TRAGACANTH.—A Continental report states "that the stocks in Constantinople amount to over 1,050 cases, or about 90,000 kilos. This is not considered sufficient for requirements until the next crop, due in three months. In spite of this, however, the report states that the article has weakened, although the reverse was expected. The current prices are lower than they have been for more than fifteen years, but have doubtless reached their lowest point."

VANILLIN.—Lack of business keeps the market in a quiet condition. A good make is quoted by one agent at 23s. per lb., but this price could probably be shaded for quantity. Several adulterated parcels containing some 40 per cent. of acetanilide are floating about the market.

### Heavy Chemicals.

The condition of the heavy-chemical market remains practically as described in recent reports, both as regards volume of trade passing and ruling values.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA continues flat, with slight prospect of any improvement. Hull and Leith quotations are down about 2s. 6d. per ton, whilst other prices are substantially as last mentioned, although weaker.

ALKALI-PRODUCE.—Bleaching-powder is scarcely in such brisk demand as it was; values are, however, maintained at 4l. to 4l. 10s. per ton. Caustic soda is in quiet demand at late rates: 76 to 77 per cent. 10l. 10s. to 10l. 12s. 6d. per ton, 70-per-cent. 9l. 15s. to 9l. 17s. 6d. per ton, and 60-per-cent. 8l. 15s. to 8l. 17s. 6d. per ton. Ammonia alkali is in steady request, and maintains a firm position at 4l. 10s. to 4l. 15s. per ton, free on rails at works. Soda crystals are in fair demand at from 57s. 6d. to 62s. 6d. per ton f.o.b. Tyne and free on rails works, and 67s. 6d. per ton f.o.b. Liverpool. Bicarbonate of soda moves steadily at 6l. 5s. to 6l. 10s. per ton in large casks, f.o.b. Liverpool, and 6l. 12s. 6d. to 6l. 17s. 6d. per ton in 1-cwt. kegs. Saltcake continues in increased demand, and is firm in tone, at somewhat higher figures of 34s. to 35s. per ton in bulk. Chlorates of potash and soda are in better request and dearer, at 2½d. to 3d. per lb. Yellow prussiates of potash and soda maintain a steady tone, potash at 5½d. to 5¾d. per lb. and soda at 3¾d. to 4d. per lb. Glauber's unchanged, at 32s. 6d. to 37s. 6d. per ton in bags, free on rails. Hyposulphite of soda in average request: 6-8-cwt. casks 5l. to 5l. 10s. per ton, 1-cwt. kegs 5l. 15s. to 6l. 15s. per ton, in accordance with quality and quantity. Silicates of soda in fair demand at unchanged rates: 140° Tw. 4l. 2s. 6d. to 4l. 12s. 6d. per ton, 100° Tw. 3l. 12s. 6d. to 4l. 2s. 6d. per ton, and 75° Tw. 3l. 5s. to 3l. 15s. per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool or Tyne, in usual casks, and according to quality, quantity, and destination.

### Liverpool Drug-market.

Liverpool, May 18.

CARNAUBA WAX.—Yellow has been sold at 160s. per cwt. and grey at 145s. The market is now practically bare of all descriptions.

CANARY SEED.—Three hundred bags Turkish have been sold at 56s. per quarter.

CASTOR OIL.—Retail sales of good seconds have been made at 2½d. to 2½d. per lb. For shipment, sellers seem willing to consider rather lower prices. First-pressure French re-

mains unchanged on the spot, and for shipment 18l. 10s. per ton, f.o.b. Marseilles, is quoted.

SODA NITRATE continues in good demand at 10s. 3d. to 10s. 6d. per cwt.

TURPENTINE.—Although price declined 3d. to 6d. per cwt. at the end of last week, sellers are now firmer again at 43s. per cwt.

HONEY.—One hundred and twenty-five barrels of Peruvian have been sold at 16s. 6d. per cwt. Ten barrels low Pile X. Chilian have been sold at 26s. 6d., and of Californian sales are reported at 32s. 6d. to 39s. per cwt.

ERGOT.—Hamburg agents quote 1s. 4d. per lb., c.i.f.

QUILLAIMA.—One ton is reported sold at 17l. 10s. Reports from abroad indicate that stocks on the coast have been considerably reduced, and prices are expected to be maintained.

### German Drug-market.

Hamburg, May 17.

Business is extremely quiet here, and prices of most drugs unaltered, some tending lower.

CAMPHOR.—Refined is flat, at 550m. to 545m. per 100 kilos.

CARNAUBA WAX remains scarce and firm at from 280m. to 300m. per 100 kilos., according to quality.

CORIANDE SEED is quoted 29m. per 100 kilos. for prompt delivery.

ERGOT is very quiet, at 295m. per 100 kilos.

GOLDEN SEAL is quiet, at 11m. per kilo.

IPECACUANHA is flat, *Rio* offering at 11m. and *Cartagena* at 10 to 9½m. per kilo.

LYCOPodium is firm, at 560m. per 100 kilos.

MENTHOL is quiet and lower, at 37 to 36m. per kilo.

JAPANESE WAX is declining; 115m. per 100 kilos. will buy.

OILS (FIXED).—Castor oil is quiet, first pressing in barrels offering at 38m. per 100 kilos., c.i.f. Hamburg. Cod-liver is also quiet, at 220m. per barrel for non-congealing oil. Cotton is declining, and linseed is dull of sale.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—Peppermint is firm: HGII on the spot is quoted 15m. to 15½m. per lb., and Japanese 14½m. per kilo. Star-anise is quiet, at 10½m. per kilo.

### Thorium Nitrate.

We understand that a British company with mining concessions in Swaziland have struck a rich vein of mineral which contains 1¼ per cent. of thorium and 5.6 per cent. of didymia. The mineral is also rich in tin, and has all the appearance of monazite sand. The company hope to be able to put it on the market shortly.

### Copper Sulphate in Greece.

The British Consul at Patras, in his report on the trade of the Morea and the provinces of Ætolia and Acarnania for 1903, states that the importation of copper sulphate has considerably fallen off, as the Currant Bank, which usually purchases from 1,000 to 1,500 tons annually, to sell on credit to currant-growers, has been unable for want of funds to purchase any, and traders are unwilling to deal largely in an article fully 90 per cent. of which has to be sold on long credit terms, dependent to a certain extent on the result of the currant-crop. Only 1,500 tons has been imported since last autumn. About 4,000 tons of sulphate of copper would be annually required to spray properly the area of about 19,760 acres under currant-cultivation, and about as much more for the grape-vineyards throughout Greece; but these latter do not receive as much attention in this respect as the currant-vineyards.

### Otto of Rose.

(From our Bulgarian Correspondent.)

Kezanlik, May 14.

The new rose-harvest is now at hand, and the distillation in the most southern localities is expected to begin in about ten days. Judging from the present outlooks, this year's rose-crop may again prove a record-breaker. Everywhere throughout the rose-district the rose-bushes are in the healthiest condition, the weather during the whole budding season having been unusually favourable. In spite of the two new steam-distilleries that are being erected, the demand for native stills has been unusually great this year, and the coppersmiths have had to work day and night for the last three or four weeks to meet the demand. More than four hundred new stills have so far been made. In the full assurance of a big crop large growers are preparing an extra still for the distillation of their extra supply of rose-flowers. This fact alone speaks volumes for the coming crop, which may prove even larger than last year's. In regard to quality it will surely prove a fine crop. At the time of writing rain is falling, and it is general throughout the country.



### German Tariff on Chemicals.

The report of the Commercial Intelligence Committee of the Board of Trade, which has just been issued as a Parliamentary paper, gives particulars of the new Customs tariff on chemicals, &c., of Germany. The first table gives a comparative statement of the existing and proposed new rates of German import duties on the articles of British produce and manufacture which appear to be principally affected by the draft German Tariff Bill. The following is an extract:

Articles	Rates of Duty (per 100 kilos.)		Increase	
	Pro- posed	Exist- ing	Amount	Per cent.
	m. pf.	m. pf.	m. pf.	
Phosphorus, red ... ..	10 00	Free	10 00	—
„ yellow ... ..	5 00	Free	5 00	—
Carbonate of ammonia ... ..	5 00	Free	5 00	—
Sulphate of copper ... ..	2 00	Free	2 00	—
Red lead; white lead ... ..	1 00	Free	1 00	—
Zinc oxide (zinc white and zinc grey); zinc sulphide white (lithopone) ... ..	2 00	Free	2 00	—
Dyewood extracts, solid; also solid extracts of other vegetable dyestuffs ... ..	4 00	3 00	1 00	33½
Earth-colours:—				
Chalk, washed; also powdered chalk ... ..	0 40	0 30	0 10	33½
Other earth-colours (calcined, ground, or washed coloured earths; also industrial by-products and waste utilisable as colours, and ores ground up as earth-colours), dry or in paste ... ..	0 50	Free	0 50	—
Oil varnishes, with or without addition of siccatives: compounds of varnish; solidified oil; concentrated linseed oil... ..	7 00	6 00	1 00	16
Spirit varnishes, with or without the addition of colouring-matter; shellac cement ... ..	30 00	20 00	10 00	50
Lac varnishes, lacquer manufactured without spirit, mixed or not with colouring-materials; "asphaltlacks"; solution of colouring-material and wax; Japan lacquer ... ..	25 00	20 00	5 00	25

### Vanillin.

"Artificial Vanillin and its Employment as a Substitute for Vanilla" is the title of an article in the March number of the "Bulletin of the Imperial Institute." It has been prepared by the staff of the Scientific and Technical Department, and gives a brief history of the product, stating that it was discovered by Gobley in 1858. The first process to meet with success was De Laire's, the English patents of which are dated 1890 and 1891, and it is said these patents were worked commercially in France and Germany from 1891 to 1896, without producing any material change in the price of vanillin. About 1897, however, a period of competition set in between the various makers, which was further accentuated by additions, in France, Germany, and Switzerland, to the number of firms manufacturing vanillin. The result has been a steady fall in price from 9*l.* per lb. in 1890. As is well known, the price is governed to a great extent by that of clove oil. In 1901, however, a patent was taken out in France by Vigne, in which an electrolytic method for the preparation of vanillin from sugar was described, but it is not stated whether any practical results have been obtained from this process.

### Our Foreign Trade.

The Board of Trade returns for April show increases of 1,379,436*l.* and 348,461*l.* in imports and exports respectively, while for the four completed months of this year the imports increased by 6,686,400*l.* and the exports decreased by 203,631*l.* as compared with the corresponding period of 1903. During April, imports of chemicals, drugs, dyes, and colours were valued at 852,637*l.*, or 101,416*l.* more than the corresponding month of 1903. Exports of similar products during

April were valued at 1,339,284*l.*, or 118,619*l.* better than at the same time last year. For the four months, the imports of these products amount to 3,109,388*l.*, and the exports to 5,080,600*l.*, increases of 56,542*l.* and 159,424*l.* respectively. Among the exports, medicines advanced by 21,720*l.* last month, and so far this year the total is 426,765*l.*, or 35,000*l.* more than in 1903. The quinine figures are more interesting than usual, imports and exports for the month (especially the former) showing a substantial increase. The figures are as follows:

Imports.			
	1902	1903	1904
	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.
April ... ..	474,198	64,640	237,324
Jan.-April ... ..	535,104	107,110	417,666
Exports.			
	1902	1903	1904
	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.
April ... ..	62,232	57,117	94,367*
Jan.-April ... ..	193,362	256,773	260,184*
April ... ..	13,552	26,739	21,748†
Jan.-April ... ..	69,279	154,782	63,960†

\* Declared as "British." † Declared as "Foreign."

### Liberian Products.

A British Consular report on the trade of Liberia, West Africa, states that ginger has recently been attracting the attention of the farmers, and fair prices have been realised. Sierra Leone ginger fetches about 10*s.* per cent. more than Liberian, although the latter is of equal quality. Chillies grow well, but are only cultivated for local consumption. Calabar beans also grow well, but are very scarce. Kolanuts are grown only for local consumption, and beni-seed is produced by the natives for their own consumption—none is exported, which remark also applies to annatto-seed. Beeswax comes to the coast only in very small quantities, and gum copal is known to exist, but owing probably to ignorance the natives do not collect it. Considerable quantities of palm oil are shipped from Liberia, principally from Grand Bassa and Sinoe, smaller amounts from Cape Palmas and Junk, and very little from Monrovia. The price, which varies very little, averaging about 24*l.* per tun, could be greatly increased if the oil was not adulterated by the natives and was freer from dirt and water. Large quantities of palm-kernels are shipped from all ports, and heavy shipments have been made recently from Cape Palmas. Prices have not varied much, averaging about 1*l.* 5*s.*

### American Mission to Abyssinia.

Mr. Robert P. Skinner, United States Consul-General at Marseilles, who was sent by his Government on a special mission to Abyssinia in November of last year for the purpose of negotiating a trade-treaty with King Menclik and gathering information respecting the commercial resources of that country, has returned and made a brief report of his mission to the Department of State. Mr. Skinner appears to have had a hearty welcome by the King, and altogether his mission is regarded as highly successful, and the expansion of American interests in Ethiopia is practically assured. His present report is merely preliminary, and deals with his journey and reception, resources of Abyssinia, and a few commercial considerations. At the conclusion of his report Mr. Skinner gives a statistical note of the exportations from Djibouti (consisting principally of merchandise from Ethiopia), which include civet valued at \$23,507 during 1902, against \$17,809 in 1901; beeswax \$22,630, against \$13,192; and "gums" \$2,046, against \$1,191. The beeswax was shipped to Aden, and of the civet Aden received \$18,219 to be trans-shipped, and France received \$5,481 direct.

DURING the eleven months ending November, 1903, Portugal imported 5,318 tons of sulphate of copper, against 2,443 and 2,410 tons in 1902 and 1901 respectively.

THE imports of drugs, dyes, chemicals, and medicines into Canada during the six months ending December, 1903, amounted to \$2,812,000, against \$2,849,000 for the corresponding period of 1902.